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Bush Fails to Patch U.S.-Saudi Command Split

Who's in Charge? Unresolved Issue Clouds Aims of Gulf Deployment

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush intervened last week in a dispute between his top commander in Saudi Arabia, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, and the Saudi government over who controls the decision to launch U.S. offensive operations on the Arabian Peninsula, but the issue remains unresolved, sources say.

The dispute highlights questions of command and control that surround the U.S. deployment and the issue of Saudi sovereignty that both sides must address in considering responses to potential military confrontation between U.S. and Iraqi forces.

The argument was touched off when a top Saudi commander, Lieutenant General Khalid ibn Sultan, said last week that any decision to use U.S. forces deployed in the kingdom for offensive operations would have to be preceded by consultations between Mr. Bush and the Saudi monarch, King Fahd.

General Schwarzkopf, who has established the headquarters for the U.S. Central Command at a Saudi military facility, was said to have complained immediately about the remark to the Defense Department and White House.

A Pentagon spokesman, Pete Williams, denied Tuesday that General Schwarzkopf had objected to comments by the Saudi general.

[Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said Tuesday that the United States would consult closely with Saudi Arabia before launching any offensive operation against Iraq, Reuters reported from Washington.

[Mr. Cheney said that Washington had concentrated on command and control arrangements with Saudi Arabia for possible conflict with Iraq. "It's something we spent a lot of time working out," he said. "It does require consultation on both sides before there would be offensive military operations, and I think it's an acceptable arrangement."

[Mr. Cheney declined to spell out whether Saudi authorities would have to approve of any U.S. offensive attack plans after being consulted. "I will leave it simply at consultation," he said.]

Sources said General Schwarzkopf was concerned that the Saudi position might in some cases constrain U.S. forces from responding to various military contingencies.

In Washington, Mr. Bush asked Saudi Arabia's ambassador, Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, who is the Saudi general's brother, to come to the White House to iron out the dispute.

Mr. Bush conveyed the concern that U.S. forces be unquestionably under U.S. command. Prince Bandar reiterated what the Saudis contend is the original agreement between Fahd and Mr. Cheney — that U.S. forces were invited into the kingdom to defend it from attack from Iraq and, by

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Riyadh Is Hesitant on B-52s

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials quietly requested Saudi permission to base some B-52 aircraft at an air base outside Jidda on the Red Sea coast after Egypt turned down a similar request, according to administration officials.

But the Saudis were reluctant to accept the planes because of their offensive capability, the officials said. The situation reflects what some military sources say are complicated issues of how to use U.S. military power for some offensive missions that might arise, such as air strikes into Iraq or occupied Kuwait in retaliation for Iraqi hostage-taking or mistreatment of hostages.

U.S. Military Seizes Iraqi Merchant Ship In the Gulf of Oman

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — U.S. Navy and Coast Guard personnel took control of an Iraqi merchant ship in the Gulf of Oman on Tuesday in the first U.S. seizure of a vessel since the naval blockade of Iraq was imposed.

A Pentagon spokesman, Pete Williams, said the Zanoobia, an Iraqi vessel bound for the southern port of Basra with a cargo of tea, was diverted to a neutral port, which he declined to specify.

Reuters quoted diplomatic sources as saying the ship was taken to the Omani port of Muscat and that it was carrying tea from Sri Lanka.

Oman later denied that the Zanoobia had been returned to Muscat or any other Omani port.

The Information Ministry in Oman said the government "has not thus far sanctioned a measure such as the detention of Iraqi ships at its ports."

There was no immediate response from Iraq about the seizure.

The boarding Tuesday morning represented the first instance of the U.S. military seizing a ship to enforce the United Nations sanctions, Mr. Williams said.

Navy personnel have boarded about 20 other ships in the course of the blockade, he said. Crewmen from the guided missile cruiser Biddle boarded an Iraqi tanker in the Red Sea on Aug. 31, found it empty and allowed it to proceed.

The seizure of the Zanoobia was one of the most dramatic elements to date of the blockade. American ships fired warning shots at two Iraqi tankers soon after the sanctions were imposed but the tankers were allowed to proceed.

Mr. Williams acknowledged that the Aug. 25 vote by the UN Security Council to put teeth in the embargo against Iraq was a factor in the U.S. decision to move more forcefully against the Zanoobia.

Mr. Williams said the Zanoobia was boarded by armed teams from the U.S. guided missile destroyer Goldsborough. He said the cargo vessel's crew did not resist and that there was no effort to hide its cargo. Mr. Williams said no warning shots were fired.

"It refused either to return to its port of origin, or a nonprohibited port, when directed to do so," Mr. Williams said. "It was bound for Iraq with cargo that's prohibited under the UN sanctions, and that's why we intercepted it."

He said the vessel was 82 meters (265 feet) long, with a displacement of 1,600 tons.

The shipment of tea apparently left Sri Lanka after the UN embargo was approved on Aug. 6.

"Our navy and Coast Guard personnel are in control of the ship," Mr. Williams said, adding that the crew was not under arrest but would remain on board "for the ride."

Mr. Williams said it was not yet clear what would happen to the ship or its cargo once it reached a neutral port.

To date, U.S. forces have questioned, warned or boarded vessels in and around the Gulf 550 times since the sanctions were voted by the Security Council, Mr. Williams said. Each intervention is considered an "intercept" by the Pentagon, whether or not the vessel is stopped.

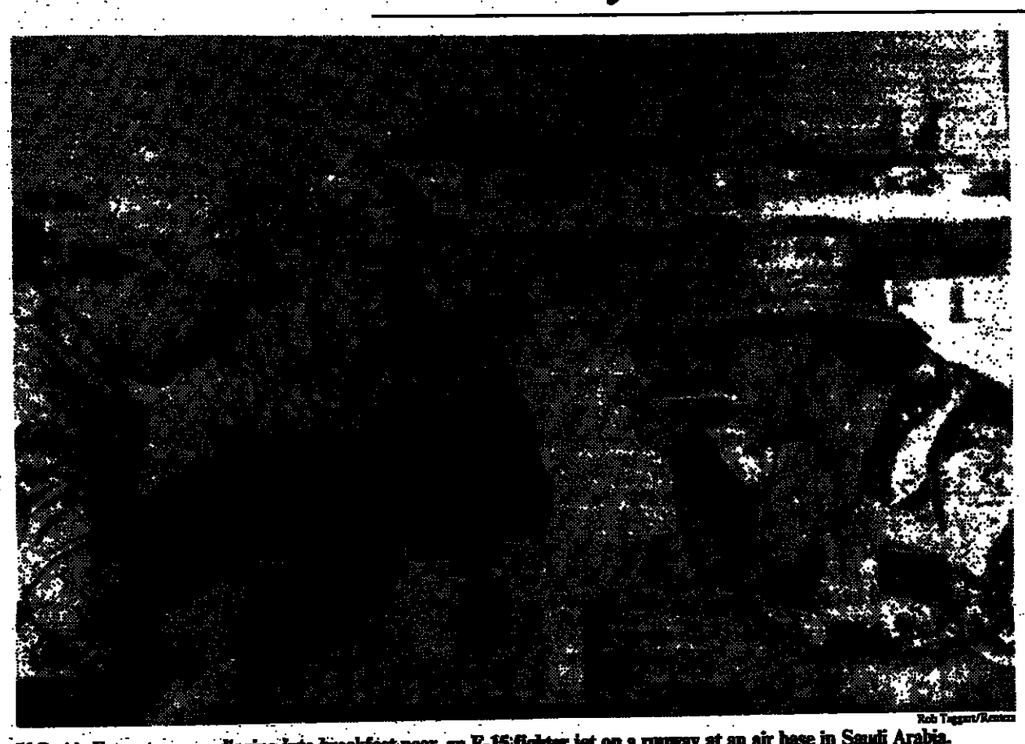
■ Kuwaiti Ship Detained

A Kuwaiti ship that was returning Iraqi-bound cargo to the United States was detained briefly Tuesday until it was reflagged in the United Arab Emirates, U.S. Customs told United Press International.

The Al Wattyah was held in Newark, New Jersey, after it arrived Monday but was released on Tuesday after its registry was changed, said Joan Baran, a Customs spokeswoman in New York.

The ship unloaded three containers of machinery and engine parts, destined for Iraq, which were loaded in Baltimore before the Aug. 2 invasion, she said.

All in a Day's Work, in the Desert or in Washington



Rob Taggart/Reuters
U.S. Air Force troopers digging into breakfast near an F-15 fighter jet on a runway at an air base in Saudi Arabia.

Charles Tasnadi/The Associated Press
President Bush, left, and Defense Secretary Cheney conferring on Tuesday at the White House.

Saudis: Basic Change in a Rigid Society

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

JIDDA — Saudi Arabia, in facing up to the Iraqi military challenge, is undergoing fundamental changes in its social, military, and foreign policy doctrines.

King Fahd, issuing one of the most sweeping directives ever in Saudi Arabia, has called upon government authorities to make it easier for women to participate in the fields of nursing, civil and medical assistance programs.

The directive, made public Tuesday, also orders the expansion of the armed forces by opening the way to male university graduates to enroll into military training programs immediately in all branches of the Saudi armed forces.

These moves were part of what appears to a growing mobilization of Saudi public opinion for what many Saudis believe is an inevitable military clash with Iraq.

There is also mounting evidence of a significantly higher profile for Saudi diplomacy in regional politics, with a clear assertiveness of Saudi views within the League of Arab Nations and toward Arab countries like Jordan, Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which are believed here to have conspired with Iraq.

Saudi Arabia, for instance, was behind the pressure leading to the resignation Monday of the Tunisian secretary-general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, because of his pro-Iraqi stand.

Saudi officials are believed by foreign diplomats here to have rejected a call from Jordan for additional supplies of oil and to have discouraged a request for a visit here by Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman.

The king's directive concerning the army falls short of establishing an obligatory draft, which a number of officials here have called for. But it could vastly expand the size of the Saudi military if pursued over the next few months through the training of hundreds of Saudi university graduates who are volunteering to serve.

King Fahd's call for greater participation of women in some aspects of the current Saudi mobilization is revolutionary, giving a boost to what so far has been only halting attempts to get more Saudi women into the labor force, replacing foreign women employed as nurses, clerks and medical technicians in segregated hospitals.

Although many Saudi women are already employed in banking, teaching and medical facilities that are strictly segregated by sex, the largest majority of educated Saudi women have not made their presence felt in the labor market.

The king's call was seen by some Saudis as a major impetus to the government to take more forceful actions in expanding employment opportunities for Saudi women.

Similarly, the opening of enrollment in the

See THREAT, Page 2

Baker Casts Invasion as a Test

'Darkness of Depression' Threatens the World, He Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said Tuesday that Iraq's invasion of Kuwait posed a crucial test for the civilized world, determining "whether we all enter a recession, or even the darkness of a depression."

Appearing before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in the first official report to Congress on Bush administration policy in the Gulf crisis, Mr. Baker sought to put the Middle East in a broader context. He also sought to offer a global justification for the sacrifices that Americans must make over what could be a long-term commitment in the region.

"This is not just about increases in the price of a gallon of gas at your local service station," Mr. Baker said. "It is not just a narrow question of the flow of oil from Kuwait and Iraq. It is about a dictator who, acting alone and unchallenged, could strangle the global economic order, determining by fiat whether we all enter a recession, or even the darkness of a depression."

Mr. Baker said that the Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait by Iraq had put the United States in a leadership position at "a critical juncture in history." He called the development "a political test of how the post-Cold War world will work."

"America must lead, and our people must understand that," he said. "We remain the one nation that has the necessary political, military and economic instruments at our disposal" to forge international cooperation against Iraq.

He added: "Our efforts will take time, and that is what we ask most of the American people: Stand firm. Be patient. And remain united so that together we can show that aggression does not pay."

Now that the Soviet Union and the United States are cooperating more closely than at any time since World War II, Mr. Baker said, the world has entered an era in which religious and ethnic unrest pose the greatest threat to peace.

The threat of a volatile Middle East potentially affects the entire world, he added, particularly be-

See BAKER, Page 2

On Page 3

France's defense chief warned against armed intervention.

Jordan's crown prince assails the response to refugees.

Kuwaiti resistance: Camel caravans and hit-and-run tactics.

Kiosk

Bush Asks End Of Cairo's Debt

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush has decided to ask Congress to forgive Egypt's entire $7-billion military debt because of its leadership in standing up to Iraqi aggression, the White House announced Tuesday.

The White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said forgiving the debt "recognizes the strategic importance of Egypt" in the multinational effort to enforce the UN trade embargo against Baghdad.

Related article, Page 3

General News

Bulgaria's president predicts still harder times, in part due to the Gulf crisis. Page 2.

Leaders stall meeting on Cambodian peace plan. Page 6.

Business/Finance

Fujitsu unveiled a new mainframe computer, beating IBM to the punch. Page 13.

Crossword Page 8.

Dow Close: 2,613.37 Down 0.99

The Dollar In New York

DM	1.5815
Pound	1.879
Yen	143.50
FF	5.2995

Fats and Garlic: What's a Body to Do?

Leaner May Mean Meaner

By Erin Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Researchers looking at cholesterol-reduction studies have stumbled upon a curious phenomenon: What's good for your heart may not be so great for those around you.

Humans and monkeys on cholesterol-reducing programs may be more prone to violence than those who stay on more typical high-fat diets, according to two reports that many researchers said are as yet unconfirmed. They also said they did not know why low-cholesterol diets might lead to violence-prone behavior.

The controversial findings raise questions about low-fat diets for everyone, as the American Heart Association recommends. High-fat diets, especially those high in animal fats, are believed to contribute to the body's production of excess amounts of artery-clogging cholesterol.

But confirmation that lowering cholesterol can lead to violent behavior might suggest that people not at high risk of developing heart disease — those with no family history of heart disease, whose cholesterol levels are normal or who do not smoke — should think twice before starting a cholesterol-reducing program.

"At present the recommendation is that everybody try to reduce their cholesterol," said Matthew F. Muldoon, a University of Pittsburgh researcher who was chief author of a British Medical Journal report on the phenomenon. "It may be necessary to focus only on those individuals who are at elevated risk of heart disease."

"Of everyone living, approximately one-third will die of a heart attack," he said. "There's a lot of people who aren't going to die of a heart attack. At the least, it's inefficient to treat everyone."

But many dispute the findings; Mr. Muldoon himself says they must be confirmed before any changes are made in recommendations concerning low-fat diets. And even if the findings are repeated, the long-term risk of developing heart disease may outweigh risks to others from violence prompted by diet.

Mr. Muldoon's study is one of two that have appeared during the past year that link reduced cholesterol with violent behavior.

The first, presented last fall to the American Psychosomatic Society, looked at data from studies of monkeys conducted in the

See FAT, Page 2

A Sweeter 'Stinking Rose'

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Can some garlic each day keep the doctor away? After 4,000 years of folklore extolling garlic as a preserver and restorer of health and youth, modern scientists have substantiated several of its benefits and are working to define its medically important effects.

Early results of studies suggest that ancient herbalists and traditional healers were on to a food that can help prevent if not cure a host of modern ailments, including heart disease, several types of cancer and cell damage caused by pollutants, radiation and aging.

The studies suggest that garlic, a chemically unstable bulb containing more than 200 different compounds, can favorably influence the course of many diseases.

For example, garlic preparations have been shown in laboratory studies, and sometimes in patients, to suppress the formation and growth of cancer cells and to counter blood conditions that foster atherosclerosis, heart attacks and strokes.

The National Cancer Institute is planning a study of garlic's possible role as a cancer-preventing agent. The study was proposed after a finding among people in China and Italy that eating lots of garlic seems to protect against stomach cancer.

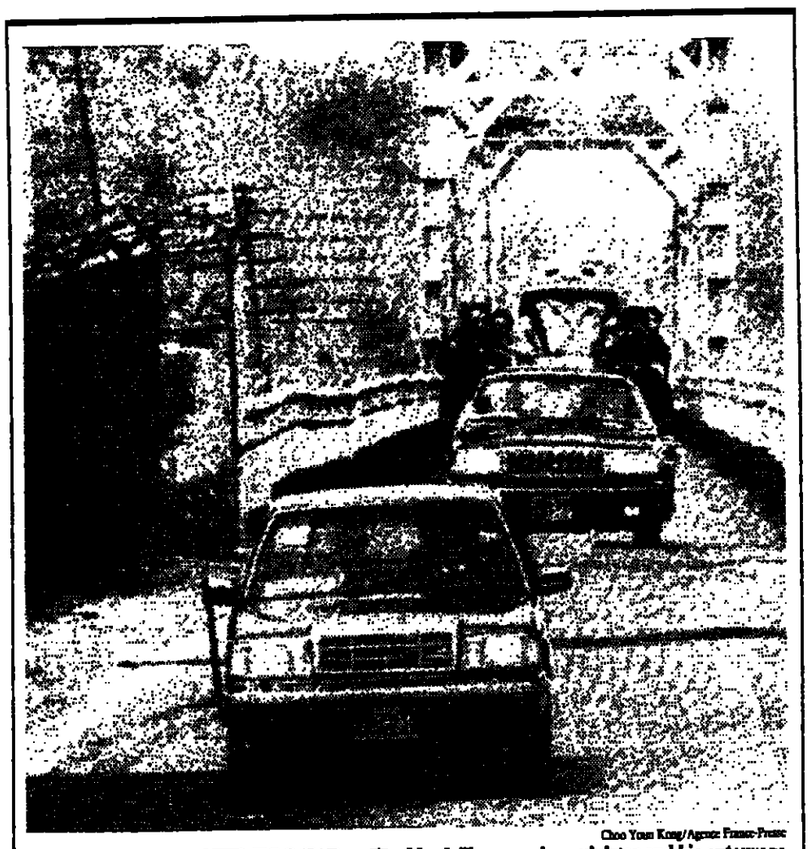
But research has a long way to go before garlic can move from health-food stores and herbalists to pharmacies and physicians, said experts after presentations here last week by prominent students of the "stinking rose."

Some forms of garlic have serious toxic effects and, especially when taken in the large amounts purported to have health benefits, can cause anemia, stomach ulcers, severe allergic reactions and diminished sexual drive.

Only a few facts about the use of garlic are clear. It does not have to be consumed raw to be effective; in fact, raw garlic is more likely than cooked or processed forms to cause adverse reactions.

The characteristic odor of garlic, or its freshness, are not critical to health benefits. Aged, deodorized forms seem to work as well or better than pure, unadulterated fresh garlic. The aged extract is a

See GARLIC, Page 2



Choo Youn Kong/Agence France-Presse
A BRIDGE NO LONGER TOO FAR — The North Korean prime minister and his entourage crossing the Freedom Bridge at Panmunjom heading south toward Seoul on Tuesday to meet with South Korean leaders. Talks on reconciliation are scheduled to start on Wednesday. Page 6.

Iraq Crisis Further Slows Bulgaria's Shift of Economic Gears

By Laura Colby
International Herald Tribune

SOFIA — The Gulf crisis, shortages of essential goods and the wrenching shift from a planned economy to a market one have mixed a bitter cocktail in Bulgaria, where even the country's president admits he expects things to get worse in the coming months.

Less than a year since Bulgaria toppled its Communist leader, disillusionment has set in, and now tempers are wearing as thin as the rationed supplies of gasoline, sugar and coffee. The belt will be tightened still more as price controls are lifted and Sofia subjects itself to discipline imposed by the International Monetary Fund.

"The convergence of all this is going to make things very difficult for us," President Zhelyu Zhelev said in an interview.

Violence has already erupted. On Aug. 26, mobs of protesters looted and set fire to the Stalinist edifice that serves as headquarters of the Bulgarian Socialist Party, formerly the Communist Party. The police responded by cordoning off the streets around the massive marble structure and clearing away the City of Truth, a tent city of opponents of the authorities who had camped out nearby.

Events in the Gulf have made matters worse for Bulgaria, which in March froze payments on its $10.5 billion foreign debt. Sofia, which is owed $1.2 billion by Baghdad, had agreed before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2 to accept repayment in the form of oil.

"It wouldn't be wrong to say that we are the second most deeply affected country by the Gulf problems after Kuwait," Mr. Zhelev said. "Bulgaria is in a very deep crisis, and this has created grave social tensions."

Even as he spoke, a column of black smoke rose past the window beside him: Demonstrators against a new tax levied on used cars were protesting by burning one.

Mr. Zhelev, a philosopher and former dissident who was elected president by the parliament in June, is in the delicate position of having to preside over a government led by a political opponent, Prime Minister Andrei Lukanov.

Mr. Lukanov's rebaptized Communists control 52 percent of the seats in parliament, a majority they won in the June elections evaluated by foreign observers as largely free and fair. And Bulgaria is still ruled by many of the same officials who served under Todor Zhivkov, the longtime leader who was toppled Nov. 10.

The opposition Union of Democratic Forces, Mr. Zhelev's party, has refused to join a coalition with the Socialists. The government is trying to work out an economic program acceptable to both sides, despite sharply conflicting views on how the economic crisis should be resolved.

The result is that nearly after a year after the rest of Eastern Europe exploded in revolt against decades of Communist rule, Bulgarians complain that little has changed and that their leaders are dragging their feet.

"The shops are still empty," said Nellie Rakovski, a 25-year-old waitress. "Nothing has changed."

"We could have been one of the wealthiest countries in Eastern Europe," said Margarit Todorov, the 42-year-old managing director of Vinimpex, the wine exporter that is one of Bulgaria's few successful state-owned enterprises.

Mr. Todorov cites the country's warm climate, agricultural tradition and Black Sea beaches as resources that the government has failed to develop.

He views the future with foreboding. "I'm afraid," he said, "that a few months from now, things here will be so much worse that we will look back on this summer as if it were Switzerland."

Already, the country has started staggering the supply of electric power — two hours on, one hour off — in an effort to conserve fuel for the winter. Ration coupons are being distributed this month for supplies of some basic foodstuffs and gasoline.

The deputy finance minister, Yevgeni Vzmov, says that 80 percent of all prices will be freed from controls by the end of the year, which will make consumer goods even harder to buy.

Experts from the American Chamber of Commerce, in Bulgaria to help the country develop a realistic pricing system, were shocked to find that the state pays farmers twice as much for their milk as it charges consumers for it in stores, and that bread is so heavily subsidized that it is cheaper than flour.

Economists expect the liberalization of pricing to push inflation up to 100 percent or perhaps more by the end of the year. To cushion workers, Mr. Vzmov says, wages will be indexed to reflect inflation.

But President Zhelev's economic adviser, Ognian Pishev, fears that the indexation move will simply accelerate the rise in prices. "This will just lead to a self-perpetuating spiral of inflation," he said. "It comes from a false notion of social justice."

Mr. Zhelev hopes that Mr. Vzmov, who is drawing up an economic program, can come up with a nonpartisan scheme that can be supported by the opposition as well as the Socialists. But as the differences in Mr. Vzmov's and Mr. Pishev's opinions show, this will not be easy.

In the meantime, Bulgaria is hoping for outside help. The country is expected to be admitted into the IMF later this month, but Mr. Pishev says that any material aid from the financial body will not be forthcoming before next year.

Bulgaria is also talking with its international creditor banks, led by Deutsche Bank, on rescheduling its debt. The country declared a moratorium on payments in March and has only a scant $200 million in foreign-exchange reserves left.

Mr. Zhelev says Bulgaria is counting on aid from the international community to get through the coming winter. "But regretfably," he conceded, "no one has offered help yet."

New UN Gulf Effort Sought by Soviets

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Kremlin called Tuesday for fresh United Nations efforts to resolve the crisis in the Gulf, including the rapid convening of a Middle East peace conference to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The calls by ranking Soviet officials for a diplomatic solution to the crisis came five days before an informal superpower summit meeting in Helsinki between Presidents Mikhail S. Gorbachev and George Bush. The appeals appeared designed to preserve Soviet influence in the Arab world while repeating Moscow's strong condemnation of Iraq for the invasion of Baghdad.

In a speech in Vladivostok in the Soviet Far East, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze predicted that the Helsinki meeting would mark a "major milestone on the road toward resolving the crisis" in the Gulf.

He said the world faced a "highly critical, emergency situation" that had made necessary "extraordinary action in the form of a special meeting between the Soviet and U.S. presidents."

Mr. Shevardnadze stopped short of directly linking a solution to the Gulf crisis to the tackling of broader Middle East issues, including Palestinian self-determination and Syria's occupation of Lebanon.

An attempt by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to tie the fate of Kuwait to a resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict has already been flatly rejected by the United States and other Western countries.

But by speaking of a set of "highly complex, interlocking problems" in the Middle East and by relaunching a longstanding Soviet proposal for a UN-sponsored peace conference, Mr. Shevardnadze was in effect taking a symbolic step in Baghdad's direction.

He was also staking out an independent Soviet position in what could turn into a diplomatic marathon as world pressure builds up on Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

"Unless peace comes to the Middle East, we shall continue to pay a huge price for its wars," said Mr. Shevardnadze, who will accompany Mr. Gorbachev to Helsinki. "It is time that we acted now in the interests of the world."

The foreign minister hinted that Moscow would consider establishing diplomatic relations with Israel — broken off after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war — if the Israelis agreed to the convening of a Middle East peace conference. He said that any Israeli move would meet with a response by Moscow, including "a fresh look at the issue of Soviet-Israeli relations."

In a separate briefing in Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev's spokesman, Vitali Ignatenko, said that the Soviet president was ready to discuss in Helsinki "ways of stepping up further UN activity aimed at unblocking the crisis in the Gulf."

The Soviet Union has already supported five Security Council resolutions condemning Baghdad's invasion of Kuwait and enforcing an economic blockade of Iraq.

Mr. Ignatenko said that Mr. Gorbachev would fly to Helsinki on Saturday evening and meet with the Finnish president, Mauno Koivisto, ahead of a full day of talks with Mr. Bush on Sunday. He said that the two leaders would hold a joint news conference Sunday evening, following a precedent set in Malta in December and in Washington in June.

Apparently setting the stage for the line that Mr. Gorbachev is likely to pursue in Helsinki, Mr. Shevardnadze praised the "unanimity and firmness" with which the international community responded to Iraq's actions against Kuwait. But he said it was "essential to pursue our objective through nonmilitary means and in a way that would remove the military presence of other countries."

Reuters

BAD NEWS FROM THE KREMLIN — Ivan K. Polozkov, right, head of the Russian Communist Party, addressing a party congress Tuesday in Moscow. President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, center, and Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov share the podium. In the wings of the congress, Deputy Prime Minister Leonid I. Abalkin said that the Soviet economy had not been in worse shape since World War II. He disclosed that oil output fell by 15 million tons in the first half of this year compared to the first half of 1989.

Alden Whitman, Obituary Writer In N.Y., Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Alden Whitman, a reporter for The New York Times who wrote the obituaries of many noteworthy men and women from 1964 to 1976, died Tuesday in Monte Carlo. He was 76.

He died of a stroke, said his wife, Joan McCracken, who was formerly the style editor of The New York Times. The Whitmans were in Monte Carlo for a 70th birthday celebration for Craig Claiborne, the food writer.

Over the years, Mr. Whitman wrote hundreds of advance obituaries — that is, obituaries of people written while they were living. Among them were Samuel Beckett, Anthony Eden, Earl Warren, Charlie Chaplin, Charles A. Lindbergh, Graham Greene, Earl Browder, Henry Miller, Harry Bridges, Harry S. Truman and André Maurois.

THREAT: *After the Invasion of Kuwait, Major Change in Saudi Society*

(Continued from page 1)

armed forces to hundreds of volunteers could significantly alter the nature and scope of the Saudi armed forces which have, so far, been largely limited to selected segments of society because of requirements of tribal and family connections.

According to the Saudi media, King Fahd ordered "all specialized government authorities to accept those women volunteers who present themselves to carry on duties in the areas of human services and medical services within the context of fully preserving Islamic and social values."

Together, the domestic and foreign policy initiatives constitute the sharpest and most palpable edge yet of a remarkable change under way in this country since the invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

In the first few days after the invasion, the Saudi government and its media virtually ignored the event.

But when Iraqi troops moved to threaten Saudi Arabia with large concentrations near its borders with Kuwait, and after King Fahd took the decision to invite foreign forces to participate in Saudi Arabia's defense, Saudi officials, commentators, and the public media shook off years of timid diplomacy in favor of an increasingly militant resolve to challenge Iraq.

Khaled Maeena, editor in chief of the daily Arab News in Jidda, said, "What is happening in the face of this crisis is that both the Saudi leadership and people are rising up to the challenge posed by Iraq."

"There is the silver lining in this cloud over us which is obvious in the rise of social consciousness and activism," he said. "The crisis is making us all aware that we have to depend primarily on ourselves."

"The situation is tragic but it is stirring things in a way many of us never dreamed could happen," said Rabaa Khatib, a Saudi woman scholar of English literature who is deputy chairman of graduate studies at King Abelaziz University in Jidda.

"Even though we have a smaller population than that of Iraq, every citizen in this country can be a soldier in the defense of the nation," she said. "After what we saw happening in Kuwait, all the women employees on my staff have asked for first aid and civil defense training, if only to protect ourselves. I think the authorities are being responsive."

The toughening stand of Saudi Arabia in its foreign policy is becoming more evident every day, as is the new alliances the country is forming in the region, primarily with Egypt, Morocco and perhaps Syria, against Iraq, the PLO, Jordan and Yemen.

Saudi Arabian pressure, with support from Egypt and Syria, was behind Mr. Klibi's resignation.

Tunisia and Mr. Klibi had adopted a sympathetic stand towards the Iraqi invasion, which they failed to condemn openly.

Prince Saud al Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, bitterly and publicly criticized Mr. Klibi for his handling of the crisis two days ago in Cairo.

Saudi officials also said they had rejected a call from Jordan for additional supplies of oil, and had "discouraged in the strongest terms," a request by Mr. Arafat for a visit to the kingdom.

The Saudis have also taken a hard stand toward the Jordan's King Hussein, describing his policy of trying to mediate between Iraq and the other Gulf countries as "an aimless exercise of turning in circles."

BAKER: *Invasion as Test*

(Continued from page 1)

cause of reliance on the region as an energy source and because of the proliferation into the Third World of weapons of mass destruction.

Mr. Baker said that more than 25 countries were now supplying men and matériel to the multinational force against Iraq.

He used his appearance before the legislators not only to outline U.S. goals in the Middle East, but also to describe the foreign policy opportunities he believes the crisis is providing for the United States.

"It is not enough to demonstrate aggression and intimidation don't pay," Mr. Baker said. "We must show that a pathway to reconciliation and peace does exist."

Mr. Baker received signs from the legislators of the bipartisan support that President George Bush is seeking for his military buildup in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf.

Representative Dante Fascell, a Florida Democrat and chairman of the committee, congratulated Mr. Baker on the response to the Iraqi occupation. But he also suggested that Mr. Bush address a joint session of Congress to "report fully and officially to the American people." *(AP, UPI)*

GARLIC: *Is Modern Medicine Moving Downwind?*

(Continued from page 1)

way around garlic breath and has been shown to possess fewer toxic drawbacks than fresh garlic.

Robert I-San Lin, who organized last week's conference, warned consumers not to use garlic or garlic supplements to treat disease until the "safety and efficacy of the use have been well established."

Several of the nearly 50 scientists who presented research results here echoed that. But, Dr. Lin said, "A few cloves of cooked garlic a day cannot hurt and may help." He and other researchers suggested that those who can tolerate garlic would be wise to eat it at least every other day in cooked form.

Caveats aside, excitement was apparent among the researchers. Most were from foreign countries, particularly China and Japan, where garlic preparations have for centuries been a mainstay of traditional medicine.

The scientists reported that, in laboratory animals, garlic or one or more of its active ingredients can:

- Suppress cholesterol synthesis by the liver, lowering total serum cholesterol by reducing only the harmful LDL cholesterol and leaving the protective HDL cholesterol at normal levels.
- Lower levels of triglycerides, a blood fat that has been linked to an increased risk of heart attacks.
- Reduce the tendency of the blood to clot, more effectively even than aspirin, and help the body dissolve existing clots, effects that may ward off heart attacks and strokes.
- Promote regression of fatty deposits in blood vessels and perhaps reverse arterial blockages caused by atherosclerosis.
- Block the ability of chemical carcinogens to transform normal cells into cancer cells and in some cases inhibit the early growth of transformed cells.
- Stimulate various immunological factors that may help the body combat cancer as well as stubborn fungal infections.
- Protect cells against damage from the oxidizing agents and heavy metals widespread in modern industrial environments.

More intriguing were the findings of studies in people, which lent support to the laboratory observations.

Dr. William J. Blot of the National Cancer Institute said that recent studies in China and Italy produced the unexpected finding that people eating a lot of garlic and related vegetables like scallions and onions was associated with low rates of stomach cancer.

And while frequent consumption of other fresh vegetables and fruits was also linked to a reduced cancer risk, garlic seemed to multiply the benefit.

One possible explanation for the observed benefit is garlic's ability to block the formation of nitrosamines — potent carcinogens — in the digestive tract.

Studies in lab animals at Pennsylvania State University and in Houston have shown garlic compounds to block carcinogens that can cause cancers of the breast, esophagus, colon and rectum. Dr. Michael J. Wargovich said his studies showed that diallyl sulfide, a garlic constituent, "is one of the most active chemopreventive agents known."

But most exciting to those at the conference, co-sponsored by Penn State and the Department of Agriculture, were the results of a three-year study in India among 432 people who had suffered heart attacks.

The patients were randomly divided into two groups, with one group receiving garlic juice in milk daily.

Those who took the supplement suffered fewer additional heart attacks, had lower blood pressure and serum cholesterol levels and were less likely to die during the study. After three years, nearly twice as many patients had died in the group not taking the garlic supplement.

Dr. Arun Bordia, who conducted the study, said that garlic's benefits became increasingly apparent — suggesting that garlic worked by dissolving the atherosclerotic blockages in coronary arteries.

But some patients paid a price for the benefits. Those taking garlic were more likely to complain of carrying an offensive smell, of feeling overheated, of a burning sensation when urinating, and of heartburn, flatulence and belching.

FAT: *Lean, but Mean*

(Continued from page 1)

early 1980s. It found that monkeys shifted from a high-fat diet (43 percent of calories from fat) to one similar to that endorsed by the heart association (30 percent of calories from fat) were about 50 percent likelier to start fights than monkeys who remained on the high-fat diet.

"The findings were pretty straightforward," said the researcher who presented the data, Jay Kaplan of Wake Forest University's medical school. "The observation in the monkeys establishes the possibility" of a link between cholesterol reduction and violence.

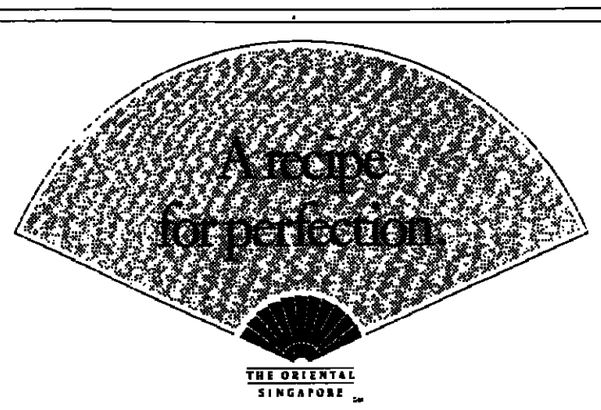
Mr. Kaplan said it was not a case of monkeys getting meaner as they got leaner. They were all the same weight at the beginning and end of the study; they all consumed the same number of calories. Nor was it a case of animals on rich diets getting sluggish as their arteries were getting clogged. Increased aggressiveness was present as early as three months into the two-year study.

Mr. Muldoon's article, published last month, examined death rates in six different heart disease-prevention studies. It found that people who adopted cholesterol-cutting regimens — going on low-fat diets or taking such medications as gemfibrozil and cholestyramine — were as likely to die during the study as people who did not take steps to lower their cholesterol.

Why? Because the death rate from suicide, homicide or accidents for people on a cholesterol-reduction program turned out to be 1.76 times higher than that of those who did not adopt such a regimen. Their rate of death from cancer was the same, while their rate of death from heart disease was significantly lower.

"The bottom line of our study is there's no evidence from primary prevention trials that longevity is increased, and there's a suggestion that cholesterol may be associated with some adverse effects," Mr. Muldoon said.

Researchers had noted an increase in deaths from violent causes when some of the primary studies were published, he said.



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WORLD BRIEFS

Gorbachev Moves to Break Control Of Party Over Soviet Security Organs

MOSCOW (WP) — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev moved Tuesday to relax the Communist Party's control over Soviet security organs by ordering a major shake-up in the network of political cells in the armed forces and the KGB, the secret police and intelligence agency.

In a presidential decree, Mr. Gorbachev ordered a restructuring of political organs in the army and the police to emphasize loyalty to the state rather than to the Communist Party, Tass reported.

The security organs have been under tight party control for seven decades. Abolition of the network of Communist cells implanted in the organs has been a main demand of Soviet reformers, who argue that this system violates multiparty democracy.

The presidential decree was vague, however, about what would replace the present system. In a series of speeches over the last few months, senior military leaders have strongly resisted proposals to introduce a multiparty system in the armed forces or depoliticize the army entirely.

Rebels Make Liberia Force Retreat

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (Reuters) — The West African peacekeeping force in Liberia has been forced to withdraw from Monrovia's Spriggs Payne airport under rebel fire, African diplomats here said.

They quoted General Arnold Quainoo, the Ghanaian commander of the force, as saying his troops pulled out over the weekend under attack from the mainstream rebel movement of Charles Taylor, after capturing the airport on Friday.

General Quainoo was speaking as he passed through Freetown on Monday on his way to the Gambian capital Banjul for talks with the Economic Community of West African States, under whose auspices the 4,000-strong peacekeeping army was created to end the Liberian civil war.

31 Said to Die in Zulu-Troops Attack

SEBOKENG, South Africa (Reuters) — At least 31 people were killed when Zulu vigilantes backed by South African security forces attacked a hostel housing supporters of the African National Congress, residents said Tuesday.

At least nine of the victims in the attack, in Sebokeng township south of Johannesburg, were killed by South African government troops, residents said. There was no confirmation of the incident from police or army officials.

Witnesses said Zulus supporting the conservative Inkatha Freedom Party were ferried by security forces to the hostel, which is mainly occupied by Xhosa supporters of Nelson Mandela's ANC, South Africa's main black opposition group. Residents said the Inkatha vigilantes hacked and bludgeoned to death 22 people inside the hostel, while soldiers outside opened fire as a clergyman and residents tried to negotiate with them.

New Zealand Prime Minister Resigns

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer resigned Tuesday rather than face a revolt in his Labor Party, which polls have indicated would be routed in elections next month if he remained the leader.

Mike Moore, the foreign affairs and trade minister, whom Mr. Palmer defeated to become the party leader in August 1989 after David Lange resigned, was chosen to lead the party in the Oct. 27 elections.

Mr. Palmer, 48, had said as recently as Monday that he would not step down. The New Zealand Press Association quoted sources as saying that the prime minister had enough support to stay in office but decided to resign because the power struggle would have devastated the party. Mr. Moore, who in recent months had denied that he would seek to unseat Mr. Palmer, was widely reported to be mounting a challenge within the party.

Study Links Arthritis to Genetic Flaw

BETHESDA, Maryland (UPI) — Scientists said Tuesday that they have discovered a genetic defect that can cause osteoarthritis, a painful and crippling disorder in which the cartilage that cushions the hands and weight-bearing joints wears away as people age.

A team from Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland and Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia examined genetic material from 19 members from three generations of a family in which the disease, the most common form of arthritis, appeared to be passed along.

The study, published in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, "strongly supports the idea that a single genetic flaw can cause at least one form of osteoarthritis and perhaps can cause others," said Dr. Lawrence Shulman, director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, which funded the research.

Albanians Defy Yugoslav Crackdown

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia (Reuters) — Police on Tuesday ordered ethnic Albanian shopkeepers in Kosovo Province to close indefinitely as punishment for taking part in pro-autonomy protests, but merchants defied them.

The response to the closure edict, following a one-day general strike in the troubled Yugoslavian province on Monday, sparked fear of renewed ethnic violence. Many shopkeepers broke red wax seals fixed to their doors by authorities of the Serbian republic.

Police in riot gear waited in trucks in Titova Mitrovica and patrolled Pec in two armored vehicles. Both towns have been the scene of frequent protests against Serbian rule in Kosovo.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Austria Reimposes Visas for Poles

VIENNA (AP) — Austria, faced with a growing influx of East Europeans, reimposed visas Tuesday for Poles and agreed to send troops to help police the border with Hungary.

Chancellor Franz Vranitzky said Polish citizens would need visas to travel to Austria starting at midnight Tuesday. The provision will be in force for six months.

Visas for Poles were lifted in 1988 in connection with the changes under way in Poland. The number of East Europeans, particularly Poles and Romanians, arriving in Austria has risen sharply over the last few months. But Austria says with the exception of Romanians, most of those arriving in the West cannot be regarded as refugees because they no longer face political persecution at home.

An El Al airliner coming from Tel Aviv touched down Tuesday at East Berlin's Schonefeld airport, opening a direct service with Israel. *(AFP)*

Germany will remain divided as far as drinking and driving are concerned after unification Oct. 3, West German Transport Minister Friedrich Zimmermann said Tuesday. For a two-year transition period, West German drivers will still be allowed a blood alcohol level of up to 0.8 parts per thousand while East Germany will retain a total ban on alcohol at the wheel. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	22	72	15	59	sh
Athens	36	97	23	73	s
Barcelona	29	84	20	68	s
Belgrade	28	82	14	57	s
Berlin	23	73	12	54	s
Brussels	18	64	12	53	sh
Budapest	27	81	14	57	s
Copenhagen	19	66	13	55	sh
Costa Del Sol	27	81	20	68	s
Dublin	17	63	9	48	sh
Edinburgh	17	63	9	48	sh
Faro	28	82	19	66	s
Florence	32	90	19	66	s
Frankfurt	24	75	15	59	s
Geneva	25	77	10	50	s
Helsinki	—	—	—	—	—
Las Palmas	27	81	22	72	s
Lisbon	27	81	17	63	s
London	20	68	11	52	sh
Luxembourg	23	73	12	54	s
Madrid	31	88	15	59	s
Milan	28	82	15	59	s
Moscow	13	55	6	43	r
Munich	19	66	7	45	r
Nice	25	77	19	66	s
Oslo	16	61	12	54	sh
Paris	25	77	16	61	s
Prague	26	79	15	59	s
Reykjavik	11	52	6	43	r
Rome	30	86	19	66	s
Stockholm	18	64	12	54	sh
Strasbourg	24	75	13	55	s
Vienna	28	82	15	59	s
Warsaw	23	73	13	55	s
Zurich	21	70	14	57	c
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	35	95	22	72	s
Istanbul	30	86	18	64	s
Moscow	30	86	21	70	s
Riyadh	41	106	24	75	s
Tel Aviv	31	88	22	72	s
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney	17	63	7	45	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	35	95	24	75	t
Beijing	33	91	18	64	s
Hong Kong	31	88	27	81	t
Manila	33	91	27	81	t
New Delhi	37	99	28	82	s
Seoul	28	82	19	66	t
Shanghai	32	90	23	73	t
Singapore	32	90	24	75	t
Taipei	33	91	23	73	t
Tokyo	33	91	26	79	t
AFRICA					
Algiers	30	86	21	70	s
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	—
Casablanca	23	73	20	68	s
Harare	28	82	11	52	s
Lagos	32	90	24	75	t
Nairobi	24	75	10	50	s
Tunis	31	88	19	66	s
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	17	63	8	46	sh
Lima	20	68	15	59	c
Mexico City	24	75	13	55	s
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	17	63	7	45	sh
Atlanta	32	90	21	70	t
Boston	22	72	15	59	sh
Chicago	32	90	20	68	t
Denver	32	90	19	66	t
Detroit	29	84	18	64	t
Honolulu	31	88	25	77	t
Houston	34	93	24	75	t
Los Angeles	29	84	19	66	t
Miami	32	90	25	77	t
Minneapolis	29	84	19	66	t
Montreal	29	84	18	64	t
Nassau	32	90	25	77	t
New York	29	84	18	64	t
Phoenix	38	100	28	82	s
San Francisco	22	72	13	55	s
Seattle	24	75	20	68	t
Toronto	28	82	17	63	t
Washington	27	81	19	66	t

c-cloudy; f-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Changing. Temp. 19 — 9 (66 — 48). LONDON: Rainy. Temp. 18 — 10 (64 — 50). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 35 — 18 (95 — 64). NEW YORK: Stormy. Temp. 28 — 18 (82 — 64). PARIS: Overcast. Temp. 25 — 16 (77 — 61). ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 29 — 15 (84 — 61). TEL AVIV: Hot. Available. ZURICH: Partly cloudy. Temp. 29 — 15 (84 — 59). HONG KONG: Hot. Available. BANGKOK: Scattered showers. Temp. 33 — 23 (91 — 73). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 33 — 25 (91 — 77). SINGAPORE: Cloudy with morning showers. Temp. 32 — 25 (90 — 77). SEOUL: Rainy. Temp. 28 — 19 (82 — 66). TOKYO: Cloudy. Temp. 28 — 24 (82 — 75).

FACE-OFF IN THE GULF: Indications of conflict in French policy as dragnet on high seas is tightened

U.S. Gulf Blockade: 'Tight Noose' at Sea

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Using specially trained Coast Guard officers, shipping intelligence and sophisticated radar and communications technologies, U.S. and allied naval forces have dropped a net over sea traffic in Middle East waters that independent shippers say is nearly impossible for large vessels to evade.

The effort by U.S. and European warships to enforce United Nations economic sanctions against Iraq in the Gulf and the Red Sea has transformed the region's sea lanes into a virtual police state. Warships challenge commercial vessels dozens of times each day, filling maritime airwaves with interrogations that are alternately tense, humorous and hostile.

Commercial shippers say the intelligence about shipping movements and the technologies possessed by U.S., British and French warships, combined with international support for sanctions against Iraq, has created an unprecedented blockade around Iraqi and Kuwaiti ports in the Gulf and the Jordanian port of Aqaba off the Red Sea, through which Iraq has tried to move supplies in recent weeks.

"I can't imagine a big ship ducking and diving through the dragnet," said a senior manager at the shipping giant Gray Mackenzie Group, who asked not to be identified. "There are too many eyes and ears. The noose is there and it's pretty bloody tight."

Official Israeli sources have said Iraq continues to receive food shipments by air from Jordan, Libya, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen. The Israelis said ships are delivering food to ports in these countries. The goods are then flown to Iraq in commercial airliners.

Official sources said they could not say how much contraband was being sent that way or how frequent the flights were.

"I don't think this is any dramatic loophole in the embargo," an official said. "But it sheds light on the positions of the governments involved."

According to U.S. Navy officers and commercial shippers, the naval operations now under way to shut down Iraqi imports and exports depend on a number of components: radar and satellite photos to track shipping movements; intelligence and public records about the ownership and destinations of commercial vessels; and coordination among U.S. and allied warships to shadow vessels suspected of running the blockade.

So far, partly because Iraqi-flagged vessels have been instructed by Baghdad not to resist ships enforcing the blockade, Western warships have not resorted to force to disable any commercial vessels. Two U.S. warships fired warning shots past Iraqi ships Aug. 18, but no shots have since been fired by U.S. or European ships, according to a U.S. Navy spokesman.

Inspections of suspected blockade-runners have been infrequent, numbering less than a dozen so far, according to officials. Commercial shippers say that this is because naval intelligence and tracking devices render firsthand inspections largely unnecessary. They also say shipping traffic in the Gulf and Red Sea has diminished considerably since Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait, mainly due to soaring insurance rates.

Dozens of officers from the U.S. Coast Guard, trained in boarding and inspecting commercial vessels suspected of smuggling drugs and other contraband into the United States, have recently been deployed on navy warships in the Gulf and Red Sea to carry out boarding and search operations when they do occur, a navy spokesman said.

"Those are the guys who are actually doing the boarding and inspections now," said Lieutenant Commander Ron Morse. "They're a lot more familiar with what a commercial destination manifest looks like and where you try to hide things in a merchant ship."

Most challenges have involved only interrogations conducted over maritime radio. Warships initiate the interrogations by identifying themselves to a commercial vessel. Then they question the ship's captain about his registry, cargo, destination and last port of call.

The opening of a naval interrogation — "This is U.S. Navy warship channel one-six" — has become a repetitive jingle on the main maritime radio frequency.

The conversations that follow generally consist of businesslike exchanges of information, but sometimes there are interjections of tension. On Friday, an unidentified commercial ship captain near Dubai responded to inquiries from a U.S. frigate by saying again and again, "I cannot give you this."

It was not clear how the navy warship ultimately responded to the captain's defiance. Navy officials have declined to discuss specific operations.

U.S. Navy technicians generally handle the interrogations in a by-the-book tone of neutrality, while radio operators on British warships frequently joke and laugh with commercial ship captains.

Jeff Widener/The Associated Press

In Ruweishid, Jordan, a refugee trying to lift a bag onto a bus displaying photos of Iraq's president and Jordan's king.

Jordan Criticizes World's Refugee Aid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMMAN, Jordan — Crown Prince Hassan ibn Talal contradicted United Nations claims on Tuesday about an encouraging international response toward about 100,000 foreigners stranded in Jordan after fleeing Iraq and Kuwait, saying the crisis had evoked "the faintest of responses."

The crown prince, brother of King Hussein, speaking at a a UN news conference, went further by appearing to dismiss the efforts of the UN disaster relief coordinator, Mohammed Essaafi, appointed by Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar to oversee relief efforts.

With Mr. Essaafi and other relief officials seated next to him, Prince Hassan said he was considering asking Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar to appoint a "humanitarian representative specifically for this case of refugees."

The prince's remarks visibly embarrassed the officials and appeared rooted in the Jordanian government's growing frustration over worsening financial pressures caused by the refugee problem and UN trade sanctions on Iraq, Jordan's main trading partner.

Revising upwards the extent of the refugee crisis, Prince Hassan said at least 420,000 foreigners, mostly Asians employed as laborers in Kuwait and Iraq, had fled into Jordan since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

Of those, he said, about 100,000 remained stranded in overcrowded, unsanitary makeshift relief camps, because they lack the funds to buy air tickets and their governments are too poor to afford to repatriate them.

He said it was "incumbent" on the countries of the stranded foreigners to "contribute immediately" to the largest repatriation effort since World War II and on the international community to provide adequate amounts of medicines, food and other necessities.

Prince Hassan, who walked in halfway through the news conference, accused the international press of being "more interested in war scenarios than in humanitarian relief," although hundreds of journalists are in Jordan and many have been covering the plight of the refugees for weeks.

Before Prince Hassan arrived, the relief officials admitted that efforts to gear up their operations had been slow, but said Jordan had not officially requested international assistance to cope with the influx until Aug. 22. *(UPI, Reuters)*

■ Daily Influx at Border

John F. Burns of The New York Times reported earlier from Ruweishid, Jordan:

Each day brings thousands more people to this desperate encampment of at least 70,000 Asian refugees from Kuwait which has sprung up in the last three weeks here on a bleak desert strip on the Iraqi-Jordanian border.

So far, about 350,000 foreigners have poured into Jordan, most of them Arabs and Asians. But while most of the Arabs have quickly moved on to Egypt and other homelands, Jordanian officials said on Monday that at least 130,000 other refugees, most of them Asians, remained.

What is more, the encampments are only part of a far larger exodus that relief officials say is fast developing into a separate crisis of its own, one that could overshadow, or at least rival, the drama over the roughly 10,000 Western hostages trapped by Iraq.

While the Westerners have been sequestered at hotels in Baghdad and Kuwait, or rounded up to be used as human shields at strategic installations, tens of thousands of Pakistanis, Indians, Bangladeshis, Sri Lankans, Thais, and Filipinos have been dashing helter-skelter for safety beyond Iraq's borders. What greeted the travelers when they finally reached the camps here was enough to break what little morale most of them had left.

"There is not enough food, there is not enough water, and just to get what there is you have to run like a dog," said a 35-year-old plumber named Azmirullah, who had spent eight years in Kuwait after arriving from Dhaka, Bangladesh.

For many, the experience began with losing everything they had in Kuwait, either because it was looted by Iraqi soldiers or because they abandoned it. Then came their journeys out via Baghdad, arduous trips of nearly 1,000 miles by private car, taxi and bus that ended in the squalid camps.

Describing the Asians as "the hostages of the desert," Dr. Xavier Emmanuelli, president of the Paris-based volunteer agency Doctors Without Borders, said aspects of the situation were unparalleled in his 20 years as a relief worker. Because many of the refugees are professional people who descended overnight to a level of subsistence, they are unprepared to deal with the challenges of refugee existence.

Because much of the exodus has been unseen by the rest of the world, details are hard to come by. But here, at least, something of what the Asians are confronting can be understood.

In addition to the 110-degree heat by day and the near-freezing temperatures at night, the refugees must cope with scorpions and snakes that scuttle through the sandy gaps between their tents. Despite efforts to keep up with demands for water, food, sanitation, and medical care, dehydration, diarrhea, and other ailments have reached near-epidemic proportions.

Already, several of the refugees have died, including at least one Sri Lankan on Monday.

Paris Defense Chief Warns of Spillover

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Cautioning against French involvement in any military attack on Iraq, Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement said Tuesday that a Gulf war would cost 100,000 lives and engulf the Middle East.

His tone seemed to distance him from the increasingly stern and combative thrust of French policy.

A few hours earlier, in the most hawkish French public statement yet, Foreign Minister Roland Dumas warned Iraq that it may have "only a few days" left to settle the conflict peacefully.

He said that unless there was a breakthrough in the crisis, France wanted the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting on Sunday to reach agreements clearing the way for stronger enforcement of the United Nations embargo and perhaps even military action against Iraq.

Mr. Chevènement, however, warned against "getting carried away by irresponsible ideas" and said that "no legal basis exists today for armed intervention against Iraq or even to liberate Kuwait."

He said that he was carrying out the instructions of President François Mitterrand, including moves to toughen sanctions by expanding the maritime embargo to cover air cargo destined for Iraq.

An aide said that Mr. Chevènement's warnings about a possible spillover of Gulf hostilities were not intended to demoralize French opinion but were meant to highlight the risk of Israel being brought into a conflict that would involve widespread use of long-range ballistic missiles.

While asserting that he would not resign from the government, Mr. Chevènement diverged on numerous points from Mr. Dumas's presentation of French policy. He differed to such an extent that Paris commentators said that he might be contemplating a break with the government.

Mr. Chevènement, 51, has been seeking to position himself as the standard-breaser of the Socialist Party's left wing.

This faction of the party has been increasingly restive about Mr. Mitterrand's policies in favor of liberalizing the economy and strengthening the role of the European Community as a way of accommodating German reunification. Mr. Chevènement unsuccessfully resisted both of these moves.

Another of the faction's grievances against Mr. Mitterrand is an alleged lack of concern about the Third World. This theme meshes with Mr. Chevènement's suggestion that the Gulf confrontation could become a U.S.-led war between industrial and developing nations.

That view was specifically rejected by Mr. Dumas, who responded that Iraq had been repudiated by many other Arab nations and many poor countries.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, he said, would switch its allegiance from Saddam Hussein to the international community if the West and Israel offered concessions to the Palestinians. But any such linkage between the Iraq crisis and the wider Middle East conflict, Mr. Dumas said, was "artificial."

Iraq has rejected every diplomatic overture and "stonewalled" the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Mr. Dumas said. Asked about French hopes that Arab leaders would handle the crisis without Western intervention, he replied: "How can there be an Arab solution when the Arabs themselves are divided?"

Stressing the strength of the international front against Iraq, Mr. Dumas said that France and the United States had started direct military cooperation in the Gulf through meetings between commanders in Bahrain.

Resignation Deepens Split in Arab League

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

CAIRO — The splits within the Arab world over Iraq's takeover of Kuwait have deepened with the resignation of the long-serving secretary-general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, and widespread questioning of the organization's ability to survive in any meaningful form.

Mr. Klibi, 65, a Tunisian who had held the post for 10 years, abruptly resigned late Monday.

He gave no reason, but it was widely reported that he had been upbraided at a league meeting here last month by the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Syria for being laggard in pressing Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait and getting more Arab countries to send troops to join the U.S.-led deployment in Saudi Arabia.

In another indication of the Arab world's increasing rifts, Qatar expelled scores of Palestinians on Tuesday, including several prominent Palestine Liberation Organization officials, apparently in anger over Palestinian backing for Iraq.

The Iraqi information minister, Naji Hadithi, issued a statement in Baghdad accusing Egypt of engineering Mr. Klibi's resignation in order to take over the league.

"They are trying to make it a rubber stamp for the Egyptian and Saudi governments and consequently an Arab tool," he said. "There are Egyptian pressures to split the Arab League."

In the kind of open antagonism that would have been unthinkable a little over a month ago, the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al Faisal, retorted that Iraq's Arab friends had reneged on mutual defense agreements.

"Unfortunately, it is some of the Arab countries who have said they want an Arab solution who have disregarded this contractual relationship," Prince Saud said. "And it is unfortunately these countries who have seen fit to boycott the latest Arab League meeting."

The 21-member league has been split over the Iraqi invasion and the presence of foreign troops in the region. Only 12 members backed sending troops, and only Egypt, Morocco and Syria have sent detachments.

These same 12 nations, as well as Libya, attended the last meeting of the league's foreign ministers, which took a hardened stand last week against Iraq. They demanded that President Saddam Hussein not only withdraw from Kuwait but also pay war reparations.

At a meeting held just after the Aug. 2 invasion, only Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization voted against the other members, opposing the move to put an "Arab face" on the military presence with a cosmetic deployment.

There is to be an Arab League meeting in Cairo on Monday to discuss the issue of moving the organization's headquarters back there from its temporary location in Tunis. The office was moved to Tunis in 1979 after Egypt was expelled from the league for making a separate peace with Israel.

An Arab League official said Tuesday that only 13 member countries planned to attend the meeting Monday.

Mr. Klibi's predecessor, Mahmoud Riad, a former Egyptian foreign minister, was among those who said Tuesday that the league was facing its gravest crisis.

"The Arab League means all its members," he said. "If states cannot enter a dialogue under one umbrella, then practically speaking there is no Arab League."

A Palestinian political scientist in Jordan, Asad Abdul Rahman, agreed.

"Klibi's departure means an escalation in the political polarization which is tearing the region apart," he said. "The Arab League is dying."

Israel Demands Equal Treatment on Waiver of Egypt's Debt

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — As soon as word reached Jerusalem that Washington was planning to forgive Egypt's $7.1 billion loan, Israeli officials made it clear that they expected their own $4.5 billion debt to be waived as well.

Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai suggested that if it were not for Israel, Egypt never would have received American aid. And, he added, Israel is a closer ally and more deserving of American generosity.

[The White House officially announced Tuesday that President George Bush would ask Congress to cancel $7.1 billion in military debts owed by Egypt to help it offset the impact of the Gulf crisis, Reuters reported from Washington.

[The White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said that Mr. Bush made the decision because of hardships created by the crisis, particularly a United Nations-mandated trade embargo that is expected to cost Cairo at least $2 billion annually.]

The American assistance to Egypt was "only because of the Camp David accords," Mr. Modai said. "Israel has for a long time been an important American strategic partner, and when I visit Washington later this month, I will ask for equal treatment."

"If Egypt gets a write-off for any reason," he added, "then Israel should also get a write-off."

Washington gives Israel $3 billion in aid each year, including $1.8 billion for military aid and $1.2 billion in economic assistance — more than any other country.

In addition, administration officials last week said they were considering transferring military equipment worth $1 billion to Israel this year to offset the new hardware given to Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries.

■ U.S. Envoys in France

Alan Riding of The New York Times reported from Paris:

American officials arrived in Paris on Tuesday to seek international financial support for the U.S. military mobilization in the Gulf, although most European countries are expected to give priority to aiding Egypt, Jordan and Turkey.

At the start of a trip that will also take them to London, Seoul and Tokyo, Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady and Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger met Friday with France's finance minister, Pierre Bérégovoy, and Foreign Minister Roland Dumas.

French officials said Mr. Brady did not ask France to contribute funds directly to the United States military effort because both France and Britain have already assumed the considerable cost of dispatching their own naval reinforcements.

But the officials said the United States was anxious to obtain French and British endorsement of the principle of financial as well as political "burden-sharing" in the crisis before seeking contributions from Japan, West Germany and other Western allies.

At the Brussels headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the United States also asked its allies on Tuesday to lend ships and aircraft to help transport troops and equipment to the Gulf region. NATO sources said Britain, Italy and Portugal immediately offered assistance.

For the moment, though, the European Community is concentrating on organizing an aid package for countries badly hit by the Gulf crisis, notably Egypt, Jordan and Turkey, but also poorer nations that have been hurt by the increased price of oil. EC foreign ministers are to meet Friday in Rome to discuss the plan.

Egypt has been affected by the loss of remittances from Egyptians working in Iraq, Jordan by the loss of trade with Iraq and the burden of refugees fleeing Iraq, and Turkey by the loss of income from an Iraqi oil pipeline that crosses its territory and has now been closed. The EC is expected to offer up to $1 billion in assistance to each.

Meanwhile, France said Tuesday that it favored sending emergency medical and food aid to Iraq under the auspices of the United Nations. Mr. Dumas said emergency aid was contemplated in Security Council resolutions ordering the trade embargo against Iraq.

Baghdad has warned that foreign hostages in Iraq will be hurt by any shortages resulting from the embargo.

COMMAND: *Rift Unresolved*

(Continued from page 1)

implication, would need Saudi permission for anything but defensive operations.

One source further described the agreement as saying that any use of Saudi bases to launch a strike against Iraqi forces that might draw retaliation against the kingdom could not be made without consultation and the king's approval.

Officials familiar with the dispute say that Mr. Bush did not take issue with Prince Bandar's statement of Saudi policy, which was reiterated in public comments Sunday by his father, Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn Abdulaziz, who said that Saudi Arabia would not serve as "a theater for any action that is not defensive."

White House officials emphasized that U.S.-Saudi cooperation was based on the goals of defending Saudi Arabia and allowing the United Nations trade embargo time to work against Iraq. In effect, the question of offensive operations was deferred, officials said.

Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, said that the command question was not fully settled. "The chain of command — who's in charge — it's still being negotiated," he said. "We're all getting to know each other. We still have a good deal of diplomatic work to do in the event that affirmative strikes are required."

Sam Nunn, the Georgia Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, also indicated that the issue had been deferred.

■ No U.S. Air Blockade

The White House said Tuesday that it had no plans to seek an international blockade of Iraqi airspace to strengthen the UN-ordered ban on trade, Reuters reported.

300 Britons Trek to Baghdad in Search of Visas

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

More than 300 British women and children arrived in Baghdad late Tuesday after a 500-mile, 14-hour drive across the desert from Kuwait in an effort to get exit visas to freedom.

British Embassy sources in Baghdad said the convoy of seven buses and two cars arrived "safe and sound" after the 800-kilometer trip.

The 150 women and 156 children, trapped in Kuwait since the Iraqi invasion on Aug. 2, were taken to a hotel where they are to await exit visas.

"The journey was very tiring but we're glad to be halfway on the way to getting out of the situation," a woman told BBC television.

In London, British government officials said Iraqi guards at the hotel ejected British Embassy staff who tried to gain access to the British nationals.

In a separate development, a West German Air Force jet carrying about 150 foreign women and children evacuated from Baghdad arrived late Tuesday in Frankfurt, after a stopover in Amman, Jordan.

Among the 100 West Germans were 98 women and children who had arrived in Baghdad by bus from Kuwait early Tuesday. They were then flown on an Iraqi Airways plane to Amman, where the West German military plane was waiting.

Another Iraqi Airways plane left Baghdad for Amman on Tuesday carrying more than 100 women and children, most of them from Britain, France and the United States, airport sources said.

Departure of the plane, chartered jointly by the U.S. and British embassies in Baghdad, was delayed for four hours due to a technical problem, the sources said. On board were 44 French citizens, 36 Britons and 25 Americans, as well as a number of people of other nationalities, the sources said.

In Baghdad, government sources said 11 other Britons were following in a bus with a party of 35 Westerners that left Kuwait after the British convoy.

The convoy took more than 14 hours to make the journey on Tuesday.

Britain, which has more nationals in Iraq and Kuwait than any other Western country, organized the exodus after it became clear that the women and children could not be evacuated from Kuwait by any other means.

There are still 120 West Germans in Kuwait and about 500 in Iraq. *(Reuters, AP)*

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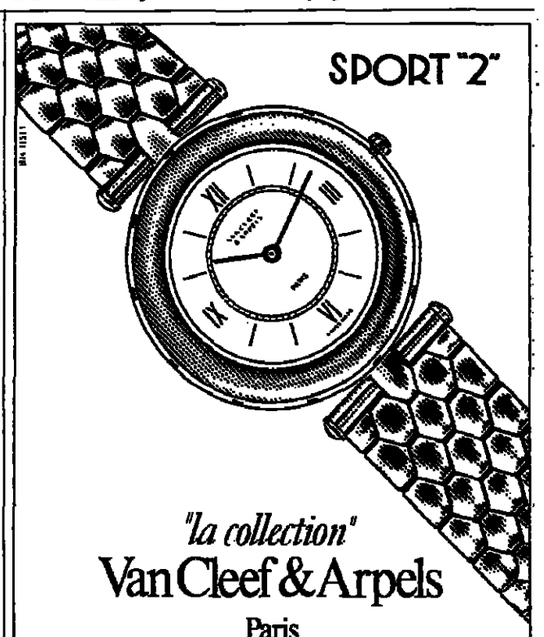

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Reviewing War Powers

The returning U.S. Congress cannot avoid being called on to address the Iraq crisis, which blew up while it was in recess and which is in a politically sensitive phase now. Almost everyone agrees that a president can dispatch forces for certain emergency or short-term purposes, as George Bush has done in the Gulf. But now the question arises of whether and how Congress will insist that they cannot stay for any greater length of time without its approval. This is the mandate inscribed in law when Congress enacted the War Powers Resolution of 1973. It was meant to circumscribe war-making powers that, the chastened and angry legislature of the day felt, successive presidents had abused. The purpose was to ensure that the solemn decision of committing the nation's forces along the spectrum of risk, battle and war would be shared by the two branches in an agreed constitutional way.

Except that, from the start, there was no agreement. President Richard Nixon vetoed the bill, and his successors have insisted it infringes unconstitutionally on, among other things, the president's powers as commander in chief; there have been objections on less exalted but weighty pragmatic grounds too. On the 22 occasions since Vietnam when the resolution might somehow have come into play, presidents have picked their way around it, commonly — as Mr. Bush did on Aug. 9 in respect to Iraq — reporting to Congress as the resolution demands but insisting they were doing so outside its purview. Presidents have been particularly scrupulous in avoiding the provision that compels a president, 60 days after he moves in armed forces, to withdraw them unless Congress votes otherwise. In the avoiding, they have usually done what Mr. Bush did on Aug. 9: pretend blandly that "involvement in hostilities" is not "imminent." Like him in this crisis, they have tried to meet the resolution's requirements of consultation, as of reporting, not in the resolution's terms but in their own — by, for example, inviting members to be briefed at the White House.

There is a case for these circumlocutions and deceits, and it is that the War Powers Resolution, even when presidents skirt its provisions, forces a degree of consultation and openness that otherwise might never be achieved. But this is not a persuasive case. How can the evasive presidential habits that are bred by this resolution and that have come to be blinked at or only mildly griped at by Congress possibly build respect for either this law or the constitution itself? The 60-days-and-you're-out provision is especially worrisome: this "lesson" of Vietnam imposes a procedure that could too easily invite misunderstanding in a crisis.

Looking at the War Powers Resolution, some conclude it is right and better and enough that a president be guided by his political instincts than that he be locked in the grip of a rigid and anachronistic legislative dictate. But to undo the resolution entirely could send presidents a dangerous anything-goes signal and would amount to a historic surrender of powers and responsibilities by Congress. The idea of shared responsibility remains valid and essential.

What is necessary is to flesh out this idea in terms that provide a fair balance of executive flexibility and congressional control and that command reasonable consensus in both branches. The constitution's separation of powers has aptly been described not as a formula for agreement but as an invitation to struggle. A certain amount of push and pull is even desirable. But it should not be disabling, and in the instance of the awkward 60-day provision, it should not look like Rube Goldberg was one of the Founding Fathers.

One proposal that has been floating around for a while deserves a closer look now: S. 2, introduced in 1989 by Senators Robert Byrd, Sam Nunn, John Warner and George Mitchell. It replaces the automatic requirement for withdrawal of troops after 60 days with expedited procedures for a joint resolution authorizing the action or requiring disengagement. Further, it fills a void in the War Powers Resolution's terms on consultation by creating a standing congressional core group with which the president would regularly consult.

This proposal would not guarantee smooth politics or wise policy, but it acknowledges evident flaws in existing legislation and procedure. Further, it calls into play the genius of American constitutional government — to bring the judgment of one branch to bear on the judgment of the other in a realm where the most vital national interests are engaged and to ensure that the decisions that result enjoy national support. The Iraq crisis is only the latest passage where the advantages of this approach are apparent.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Piffle Instead of Policy

When President George Bush was asked two weeks ago in Kennebunkport whether he might use the crisis in the Gulf to ask Americans to curb their appetite for oil, he replied: "I call upon Americans to conserve." In case anyone missed the stirring resonance of that remark, he addressed the same question again last week, urging everyone to "act responsibly."

What piffle. For all his originality and courage during the crisis, Mr. Bush has displayed a stubborn indifference toward one of its greater lessons: Unless America learns self-discipline, it will become increasingly dependent on foreign energy supplies — and increasingly vulnerable.

Mr. Bush's attitude may mirror the public's own complacency. But that doesn't excuse it. The notion that the public should not in any way be inconvenienced by this crisis is naive and irresponsible. If Saddam Hussein is doing Americans any favor at all, it is to remind them that Washington desperately needs a coherent policy aimed at making the country more energy-efficient — beginning with higher energy taxes.

The administration has merely been nibbling around the edges of such a policy. In an interview last week, Energy Secretary James Watkins confessed that the administration was not yet ready to address tough questions such as whether the government should press for higher auto mileage standards, nuclear power, energy taxes and new oil exploration in environmentally sensitive areas. He suggested that drivers put more air in their cars' tires — a handy tip, but hardly a strategy.

Congress also flounders. The Senate will shortly take up a bill that would mandate a 50 percent increase in fuel economy by the year 2001. Improving gas mileage would certainly help, and even Detroit concedes that modest gains are feasible. But the companies argue that as long as gas is cheap, consumers will demand bigger cars, and that to require Detroit (and Japan) to make only smaller cars would put them at war with customers.

How cheap is gasoline in America? Very. Adjusted for inflation, fuel prices just before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait were the lowest they had been in 40 years. The result is that when buyers are asked what they most want in a car, fuel economy, once near the top of the list, is near the bottom.

An energy tax adding, say, 25 to 50 cents to the price of a gallon of gasoline would provide therapy the country needs. The oil crises of the 1970s proved that higher prices promote energy efficiencies. The experience of other countries is also persuasive. Gasoline prices in most industrial nations are two to four times those in the United States; those nations' per capita fuel use is one-fourth to one-half what it is in America.

Such a tax would have other desirable consequences. It would help reduce the U.S. budget deficit. It would curb air pollution, including the greenhouse gases that threaten to warm the Earth's atmosphere. And it would make alternative fuels more competitive. Obviously, an energy tax can only be part of a more comprehensive strategy. But it is a good place to begin. Saddam Hussein has made the case for it. When will Mr. Bush?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Someone's Got to Do It

By rolling over Kuwait, Saddam Hussein has dealt a salutary jolt to that dreamland beginning to pass for a new international order. It is now brutally evident that the Cold War's expiration did not mean the end of history, or anything close to it. Instead, it has ushered in an age of heightened uncertainty, the purest oxygen to military gamblers like Saddam Hussein.

When all is said and done about the Iraq crisis, America remains the one player that has truly stood tall. Except for policing ceasefire lines in marginal conflicts, the UN was incapacitated for years because the world was divided into antagonistic camps. Now that the Cold War ice has thawed, the UN is freer to act, but only so far as its members are willing to go.

Whatever complaints other nations may have had before about the quality of U.S. leadership, Mr. Bush has demonstrated a deft mixture of firmness and sensitivity. Perhaps Asians are thankful today that a cop is still on the beat, and a democratic cop at that. It's a dirty job, but if we don't know who's going to do it, someone has to.

— Asiaweek (Hong Kong).

Cambodia in Perspective

The world has tired of the Cambodian mess. The headlines have shifted to the Middle East. Perhaps this, in itself, will help Cambodian peace along. There has been a certain amount of playing to the galleries over the years. With most of the big-power tension now gone, the time might be near when the Cambodian conflict can be relegated to the perspective it deserves: a fight in the jungle between warring tribes of a small, strategically unimportant country.

— Australian Financial Review (Sydney).

The road to a negotiated peace in Cambodia is strewn with instances of distrust, political posturing and plain obstruction. However, there are good reasons for believing that the four Cambodian groups will ratify the accord signed by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. Now that the Security Council has acted in unison, there will be a great deal of pressure on any recalcitrant local actor in the conflict to conform to the agreement.

— Business Times (Singapore).

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OPINION

Cheap Oil? Look Closer To Home

By Alan Tonelson and Andrew K. Hurd

WASHINGTON — President George Bush has made clear that a primary aim of the U.S. intervention in the Gulf is to assure Western access to oil at reasonable prices.

But this rationale ignores the huge military and foreign aid costs of maintaining that access. When these are factored in, the oil is anything but cheap — even in peacetime. It is far more expensive than leading domestic alternative energy sources.

The real price of imported oil should include:

- The $40 billion to $45 billion that the United States spends annually on military forces assigned to protect the Gulf oil flow (forces that could not have arrived fast enough to stop Saddam Hussein had he invaded Saudi Arabia right away);
- The nearly $6 billion the United States doles out annually in foreign aid to Israel, Egypt and Pakistan. (Oil is why Middle Eastern and Southwest Asian allies matter in the first place.)
- The interest payments that a deficit-ridden America will have to make to borrow these funds.

Add the military and foreign aid costs alone to America's 1989 oil-import bill of $13.3 billion and the real price of Middle East oil that year — before 1990's price hikes and operating costs for Operation Desert Shield — was not the $17.50 a barrel charged by OPEC but nearly $80. Combat in the Gulf could raise this exorbitant price that much higher.

All of this casts an interesting light on the exotic energy sources dismissed as expensive curiosities in the 1980s. The United States today, for example, is producing synthetic fuel from a pilot plant for $54 a barrel, according to the Commerce Department. Had the synthetic fuel plan been implemented — and startup costs fully absorbed — Americans today could be paying $40 to $45 a barrel.

By EAL in The Economist (London). CAW Syndicate.

Synthetic fuel, in other words, could be obtained for half the real price of Gulf oil today. More important, the payments would be kept inside the U.S. economy and Americans would completely control the supply.

U.S. reserves locked in oil-bearing shale total 1.8 *trillion* barrels: three times the total oil reserves of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq and Iran.

The point, however, is not that synthetic fuels are America's energy panacea. It is that several alternatives to Gulf oil have been within the country's grasp for years.

Yet, federal research for renewable fuel sources has been cut to the bone. Moreover, the oil glut of the mid-1980s curbed industry's interest in natural gas and electric-powered vehicles as well as in better ways to extract deep domestic oil deposits.

Rather than move to diversify oil imports, the United States has allowed its dependency on oil from Arab OPEC members to rise from 8.5 percent of imports in 1985 to 26.6 percent in 1989, and from 2.7 percent of total oil consumption to 11.5 percent over that period — the highest such level since 1980.

Given the country's current need for Gulf oil, resisting Iraqi expansionism is essential. But over the longer term, deeper involvement in the Gulf's deadly affairs is not.

We should recognize Gulf oil not as a bargain but as a dangerous rip-off.

Mr. Tonelson is research director and Mr. Hurd research assistant at the Economic Strategy Institute. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Higher Oil Prices Can Help

IN 1986, with oil prices around $10 a barrel, the United States wasted a golden opportunity to stabilize world oil markets. As the second-largest producer and the world's leading consumer of oil, America could easily have boosted prices through a tax on imports. Higher prices would have slowed the rapid decline in production, induced greater fuel efficiency and encouraged the continued development of energy alternatives. Instead, the mere suggestion of an oil import fee brought howls of indignation from New England and the industrial Midwest.

But if America is to extricate itself from costly and open-ended involvement in the Gulf, it must craft an energy policy that recognizes that cheap oil is the problem, not the solution. The administration, Congress and the public must understand that oil is a relatively scarce commodity in the hands of people who do not necessarily believe in free markets or in every American's constitutional right to cheap gasoline.

The best policy for stabilizing prices remains a sliding-scale oil import fee, setting a minimum price of $24 a barrel. Conservation and fuel switching could be enhanced further by a 50-cent increase in the federal gasoline tax. All remaining restrictions on the use of natural gas should be removed. Finally, we desperately need congressional action to reform an antiquated regulatory and licensing process that has seriously inflated the cost of nuclear power plant construction and operation.

Because of dwindling domestic reserves, new tax breaks for drillers will have marginal impact on oil output. By contrast, policies to keep energy prices high and stable will bring forth additional production more quickly — because higher prices are the best incentives of all.

— Harold T. Gross and Bernard L. Weinstein, economists at the University of North Texas, in the Los Angeles Times.

Slow-Learning Americans Must Turn to Energy Now

By Jessica Tuchman Mathews

WASHINGTON — Laboratory rats, scientists say, are capable of one-trial learning. If the reward is sweet enough or the punishment harsh enough, they can learn a complex lesson in one encounter. Not so, it seems, for Americans and energy.

While energy is cheap, the attitude seems to be, use all you can. Respond in a crisis. When those measures work, abandon them. Forget the long term.

Americans' unwillingness to act on energy, despite the earlier crises, is an inexplicable and hideously costly national blind spot.

Insofar as the United States has had a national energy policy, it has focused on energy supply, whereas adequate energy is equally a matter of supply and demand. The assumption has been that we need all the energy we can get. The truth is that energy demand is far more malleable than are the ineluctable geological limits of fossil-fuel supply.

The U.S. oil resource has nearly been used up. Production in the continental United States peaked in 1970 and has been declining for 20 years despite large price increases and intense exploration. In 1988, Alaskan production, too, passed its peak.

North America holds 4 percent of the world's proven oil reserves. Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia together own 44 percent. OPEC as a whole holds 75 percent. Nothing the United States can do on the supply side can alter these numbers. There is, however, much we can do.

The first step is to recognize that the era of cheap energy is over. That means using taxes to price energy commensurate with its value.

The real price of gasoline in the United States is still less than it has been for 40 years. The price swings likely in the weeks ahead will be irrelevant to the underlying need to set oil prices on a slow but steady long-term incline. The prices of other forms of energy will follow. Taxes should be designed with the costs of air pollution and the eventual need to slow greenhouse warming in mind.

The next step is to recognize that the value of a barrel of oil not burned because of cost-competitive efficiency improvements is actually greater than the value of a barrel burned, because it performs the same services but produces no pollution. Federal law should therefore require state regulators to allow utilities the same profit on each kilowatt hour they save as on every one they generate. This will unleash a vigorous new industry of mining waste in the electric sector.

In transportation, America needs cars whose mileage is not equal to but better than anyone else's, because its population density is so low and its suburbs enshrine a heavy reliance on the automobile for years to come. This can be achieved through a combination of innovative price and regulatory signals to Detroit.

The third step is to get serious about developing new efficiency technologies and alternative energy sources. Nuclear energy should remain an option. But for their cost, solar technologies and hydrogen as a replacement for gasoline show greater promise.

Presidents Reagan and Bush have provided 10 years of nonleadership on energy. But leaders need followers, and so far Americans have punished any politician with the courage to say out loud that energy prices are too low. Yet five years from now what will matter most to us is not the fate of Saddam Hussein or the house of Saud, but whether we have learned

The writer is vice president of the World Resources Institute. She contributed this view to The Washington Post.

A Backhanded Boost for the Khmer Rouge?

By Michael Leifer

SINGAPORE — The Iraqi invasion and annexation of Kuwait is likely to affect the struggle over Cambodia's representation in the United Nations when the General Assembly reconvenes on Sept. 18.

The issue of Cambodian representation has been a matter of contention since Vietnamese forces in 1979 ousted and replaced the Khmer Rouge government in Phnom Penh. Despite its appalling human rights record, the Khmer Rouge regime has retained the Cambodian seat in the UN, although sharing it since 1982 with two non-Communist Cambodian resistance groups.

The seat was retained on the ground that national sovereignty had to be respected. It was argued that toleration of invasion of one country by another and replacement of its government by a puppet regime would put all UN member states at risk, especially the small and the weak.

That argument was used with success by ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. From the outset, it took the lead in pressing for the diplomatic isolation of the government installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnamese force of arms. ASEAN was helped in its task when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979.

But in July, the United States, alarmed at the prospect of a Khmer Rouge comeback in Cambodia, announced that it would no longer support the representation of Cambodia in the UN by any group that included the Khmer Rouge. The announcement caused consternation in ASEAN.

Governments of ASEAN countries closed ranks around their original stand of upholding a cardinal rule of international relations: respect for national sovereignty. They are prepared to support a solution to the Cambodian conflict, under UN auspices, that is dependent on prior agreement between the warring Cambodian factions.

However, if the four factions fail to agree on the powers and composition of a proposed Supreme National Council, which would exist alongside a strong UN administration in Cambodia until democratic elections were organized, ASEAN will stick to its established position of backing the UN seat of the resistance coalition government that includes the Khmer Rouge.

Until the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, there was a general expectation that ASEAN would have little chance of sustaining its position on Cambodian representation in the UN, because an increasing number of states were alarmed at the prospect of the Khmer Rouge regaining power by force.

But the Iraqi takeover of Kuwait has pushed back to the center of international politics the rights of states — which, in the UN, generally take precedence over the rights of people.

It would be a terrible irony if the Khmer Rouge, who have much in common with the repressive regime of Saddam Hussein, were to benefit from the invasion of Kuwait.

The writer, professor of international relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science, is a regular visitor to Southeast Asia. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

A Jump-Start for the Soviet Economy

By Steve H. Hanke and Kurt Schuler

BALTIMORE — If John Maynard Keynes were alive today he would have little doubt about how to cure the Soviet Union's sick economy. Not through Keynesianism but its antithesis: a hard-currency plan similar to the one he devised to pull the country out of an even worse economic fix after World War I.

When troops from Britain and other Allied nations invaded north Russia in the spring of 1918, they found a chaotic local currency environment. The Russian civil war had just begun, and every party to the conflict was issuing its own near-worthless local currency. There were more than 2,000 separate "fiat" rubles, backed by nothing more than the good faith of the issuer.

Without a hard currency, the Allies were unable to complete even the most basic commercial transactions, such as unloading ships or purchasing supplies.

To facilitate trade with the local population in north Russia, the British established a National Emission Caisse. It issued "British ruble" notes. The British ruble was a hard currency. It was backed by British pounds sterling and was convertible into pounds at a fixed rate.

Despite a raging civil war, the British ruble was adopted eagerly by north Russians. Unfortunately, the currency's life was brief: The National Emission Caisse ceased operations when Allied troops withdrew from Russia in September 1919.

British Foreign Office archives reveal that the father of the British ruble was none other than Mr. Keynes, who at the time was a Treasury official. Mr. Keynes's ruble plan was inspired by the British colonial currency board system, which still operates in Hong Kong and Singapore.

The parallels with the present are obvious. Frustrated that today's nearly worthless ruble cannot be legally exchanged, the Soviet republics that have recently declared sovereignty or independence have plans to issue their own money. To arrest these centrifugal forces, Mikhail Gorbachev has to establish a credible, convertible currency. Without a hard currency, moreover, true economic reform is impossible.

Although many currency reforms have been proposed, they lack a solid basis in economic experience. If Mr. Gorbachev is to succeed in the economic sphere, he must imitate Mr. Keynes's simple, effective idea.

To carry out such a reform, the Soviets must abolish their central bank and replace it with a Soviet currency board. The board would issue new "hard" rubles that had 100 percent backing in a foreign reserve currency. The new notes would be convertible at a fixed rate with the reserve currency.

The most logical reserve currency would be the U.S. dollar, since the dollar is the preferred unofficial currency in the Soviet Union.

To obtain required dollar reserves, the Soviet Union could convert its stock of gold and foreign currency reserves into about $20 billion. Another $20 billion could be raised through standby facilities with Western governments and the International Monetary Fund.

A Soviet currency board would be easy to establish. Moreover, it would be practical, since it has been tested before with excellent results. The benefits would be immediate.

The ruble would become a hard currency acceptable in international trade. The Soviet Union and its citizens could purchase the Western goods they need for economic development. Western businesses would be more willing to invest.

A successful currency reform would inject much-needed confidence into Mr. Gorbachev's faltering reform process. Without a hard currency jump-start, centrifugal forces will continue to tear the Soviet Union apart.

Mr. Hanke is professor of applied economics at the Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Schuler is an analyst at Digital Transactions Inc. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

More Good Than Bad in This Land

By Robert B. Goldmann

NEW YORK — Among the many issues to arise out of the reunification of Germany is the concern of German Jewish leaders about the preamble of the treaty of unity. Jews in Germany, as well as those in Israel and other countries, would have liked specific language rejecting Nazism and all it represented. Instead, the treaty speaks of "the continuity of German history" and "the special responsibility" the country has for "democratic practices" as a result of the past.

For many Jews, this is inadequate. Understandably, they seek reassurance. They want to be certain that Germans remember, just as Jews remember. The question is whether it is realistic or helpful to be moved solely by the image of the Nazi Reich, and whether reunification should be perceived only in that perspective.

Would people be happier with the continued rule of a clique in East Berlin that never acknowledged responsibility for what Germany did in the Nazi years, and that had the obscene effrontery to call the German Democratic Republic a victim of fascism? Would they prefer to still have a government in East Germany that consistently supported aggressive Arab rulers like Nasser, Saddam Hussein, and the terrorists who have tried to hurt or destroy Israel?

Nothing one might have attempted to change these policies would have accomplished what the peaceful revolution, the disappearance of the Berlin Wall, and reunification, or rather the absorption of East Germany into the Federal Republic, managed to do.

That still does not dispose of the concerns many people, and especially Jews, feel about the new Germany. A rightist faction in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's party cannot or does not want to give up some of the old nationalistic attitudes and prejudices against Jews and other "foreigners." Jewish cemeteries are still desecrated. The existence of Neo-Nazi groups and skinheads testifies to anti-Jewish feelings in some parts of society. Occasional "slips of the tongue" by highly placed officials smack of anti-Semitism. But these incidents happen in other countries as well. In Germany they rightly cause a bigger stir, but also a more responsive reaction.

There is also the continuing influence of the left wing of the Social Democratic Party, which, along with the Greens, is a constant thorn in the side of Israel. Like some other leftist parties and groups in the West, these people, staunch and romantic admirers of the "little David" before 1967, have since turned against Israel.

Now the Arabs are favored underdogs of these people. They, of course, would not agree that this is anti-Semitism. But to Jews, for whom Israel is the one redeeming good to emerge from of the ashes of Auschwitz, this embrace of Yasser Arafat and the steady criticism of the Jewish state is just as bad.

So there are concerns and worries — understandable and legitimate ones. But to one who managed to get out of the Nazi Reich in 1939 and whose memories are as vivid as ever, there is more good than bad in Germany today. I can only be glad that East Germany, its totalitarian characteristics a worthy heir to Nazism, is about to vanish, and that its people, in joining those of the Federal Republic, will be required to shoulder the same responsibilities and face the same choices as their Western brethren.

I have reason to look with confidence to a unified Germany that, under the leadership of a responsible if not flawless government, is committed to continuing on the democratic course it has pursued since the Bonn republic was created in 1949.

There is an impressive record of successful dialogue between Jews from inside Germany and other countries with successive governments in Bonn, a dialogue that has yielded more understanding for Jewish feelings and Israel's needs than have similar efforts in other Western countries.

As we remain aware of weaknesses and alert to new problems, there is ample reason, for the sake of the constructive development of a unified Germany, to accentuate the positive, of which there is much. This holds true for Germany's neighbors, for Jews and for all those whose common interest is to engage Germany, with its immense potential for both good and bad, as a vital and vigorous partner of all those who share democratic values and respect for human rights.

The writer is European representative of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Leo and Hypnotism

ROME — Several Bishops have requested the Pope to express an opinion on the merits and demerits of hypnotism, and Leo XIII, in a very clear and interesting way has referred the examination of this subject to the Office of the Holy Inquisition. The Inquisition tribunal is called upon by the Pope's communication to express itself upon the subject of hypnotism in its effects upon the Catholic conscience.

1915: Nod to Polivanov?

PETROGRAD — The necessity for a solution of the Ministerial crisis has become urgent. The Petrograd "Kurier" this morning [Sept. 3] makes the following statement, which is believed to represent the actual facts of the situation: Yesterday it was confidently affirmed that General Polivanov would be appointed Prime Minister with very extensive powers for changing the composition of the Cabinet. His candidature symbolizes the predominance of military interests over all others and corresponds to the demands of the times. On this account, even political circles which might have preferred someone else at the head of the Ministry are reconciled to his candidature.

1940: A Test of Nerves

LONDON — The confidence which has gradually been suffusing the British people in the last few days was buoyantly embodied in an address which Prime Minister Winston Churchill made in the House of Commons this afternoon [Sept. 5]. His reply to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's challenge to a contest of nerves, will power and endurance was that the British people would not shrink from it. As for the current air battles and their steady increase in fury, he summed up the national temper in four words: "We can stand it."

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

OPINION

The World Should Be Glad That It *Has* a Policeman

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — At a Virginia college not long ago, a history teacher was bemused to read in a sophomore term paper about "Mr. Hilter" (sic), "the well-known German statesman of World War II."

The bland innocence of the reference is a vivid reminder of the depths of parochialism Americans must overcome when the duties of world policeman beckon, as they do now in the Gulf.

Those duties are always unwelcome. Americans of an isolationist bent (most of us) think playing world policeman is deplorable. Harry Truman suffered no more grievous self-inflicted wound than when he agreed one day that the Korean War might fairly be called a "police action." But that is what it was. And so is the U.S. intervention in the Gulf, 40 years later. I use the term unashamedly.

If lucky, the world can usually count on a policeman or two: powers whose values and interests predispose them to make sacrifices to uphold rudimentary rules of civility. Marauders, bullies, thieves and plunderers ready to abuse those rules are never in short supply. In Churchill's vivid image, they move constantly through our common household, trying the doors to see whether they are locked.

The Korean parallel may yet prove to be the right one. It was the first decision to take arms of the Cold War period, as this is the first after that period. These decisions to intervene when less than national survival is at stake are inevitably shots in the dark, more the product of hunch than analysis, uncertain in result. Yet as Saddam Hussein should have known, it was Jimmy Carter, not George Bush, who first defined the Gulf as a "vital interest" of the United States. The threat then envisioned was different but the stake is the same.

It is always tempting to make light of a real but indefinite interest. Pitiably rattled by the departure of his Marine Corps son for Saudi Arabia, a Wisconsin professor named Alex Molnar addressed President George Bush the other day *(IHT, Aug 24)*: "You diluted gas-mileage requirements for cars and dismantled federal energy policy. And now you have ordered my son to the Middle East. For what? Cheap gas!"

Any father has to sympathize with the anguish in those words. And of course gas prices are involved. Marginally. Mr. Molnar has grasped a hundredth part of the truth at best. It is an echo of the "merchants of death" theory of the '30s, which purported to trace U.S. intervention in World War I to the intrigues of munitions makers and Wall Street bondholders.

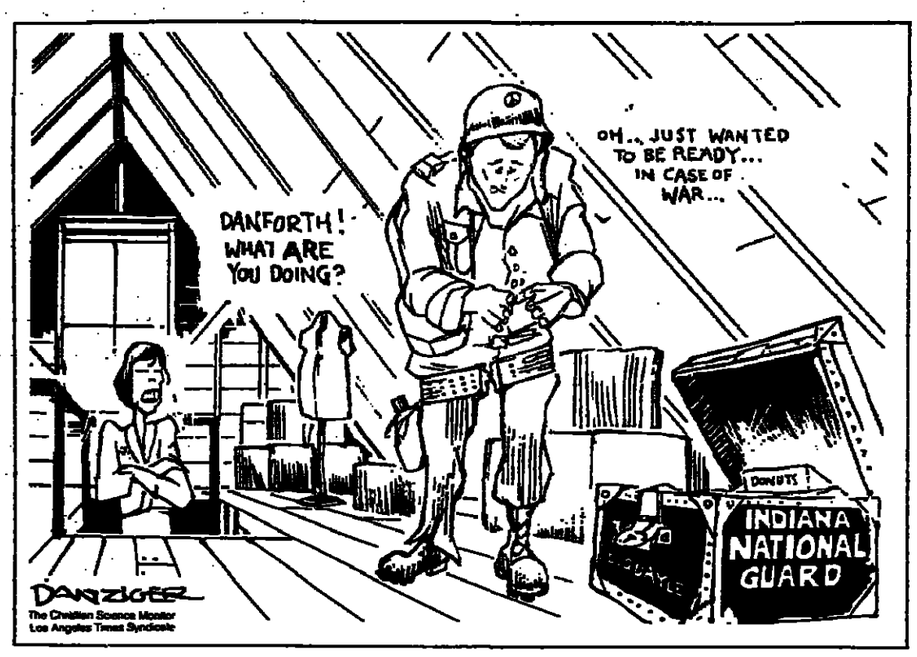
In fact, it is a sober intuition about the balance of power that prompts this intervention. Unfortunately, President Bush, who is not a man of eloquence, has not explained it very well. But the unprecedented unanimity of nations, reflected in the resolutions of the UN Security Council, shows that far more than cheap gas is at issue. Saddam Hussein of Iraq may be no monster of "Mr. Hilter" dimensions. But he is an impressive troublemaker who needs to be checked.

Blocked in a series of adventures — from the invasion of Iran to the attempt to build nuclear weapons to the more recent attempt to import the pieces, said to be for a pipeline, of a long-range artillery piece ("If it was a pipeline," a friend told me in London, "it was the first rifled pipeline in history") — Saddam Hussein's new goal was to pillage Kuwait and grab control of a substantial part of the world's oil reserves. No doubt it would delight him to force Americans to pay more for gas. But that would only be the cream on the vast power that oil blackmail would make available. That is what such bullies and megalomaniacs seek; and the only deterrent they recognize is cold steel.

Playing world policeman gambles with the isolationist instincts of the American public. But a stitch in time can save nine. When he moved to check the North Korean aggression in June 1950, Harry Truman and his advisers assumed, incorrectly, that it was orchestrated by Stalin as part of a global strategy. Still, timely action there and then reduced the odds of nuclear war later.

As Mr. Gilbert wrote, "The policeman's lot is not an 'appy one." It is merely necessary.

Washington Post Writers Group.



Black Tables, White Tables — Like It Was in the '60s

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — The man was talking about what he calls the "resegregation" of American life. He was a veteran of the civil rights movement, and went South as a student in the '60s when whites and blacks fought American apartheid together.

The man went on to make his life at a Midwestern university, where he was

MEANWHILE

my guide one spring day. Indeed he taught about race in America until he felt discredited on account of his skin color — white — and went into administration.

Walking me into the student union, he said: "Look." The tables in front of me were nearly as segregated as a lunch counter in the Alabama of the 1960s. There was just one table where black and white undergraduates ate in noisy camaraderie. They, my guide explained, were members of the varsity team.

Pausing, he counted on one hand the number of places where blacks and whites interact on his campus these days: in sports, in the arts or, he added ironically, in race-relations class. A few years back there was a shantytown on campus, a makeshift protest against investing in South Africa. Now he was almost sorry the university divested because it had been one of the few actions that brought black and white students together.

I brought this story home to a woman who disputed only one phrase: resegregation. We never desegregated, she says. An academic and black, she knows very few people who ever had social lives that easily crossed the color lines.

As a mother, she sees her grade-school kids with friends of all hues, but her college students subdivided by skin color. So she also wonders when it happens and why. Many of her black students believe they can only integrate on white terms and turf. Many of her white students feel unwelcome by blacks. Many feel unwelcoming.

Who was defensive and who was racist and who was just uncomfortable? And why this great silence today between blacks and whites about race relations in America?

Both of these academics can cite incidents over the past year. Graffiti, hostility, tension. Yet they would agree that these are by no means the worst days on campus or the worst years. They remember the Ku Klux Klan, Mississippi, legal segregation.

But they also know that nearly every campus holds a volatile mix of attitudes that in no way resembles a melting pot. In some places, whites believe that their black classmates were admitted because of their race. In others, blacks believe that whites believe that.

At many universities, blacks' search for identity — their own place on a white campus — can end up fusing blackness with victimization. At many universities, white classmates resent the racist label brushing them indiscriminately. There is a high degree of racial consciousness and a sorry lack of a language, of a forum, of a common ground where people can talk honestly about race.

Neither of my guides believes campuses are unique in their sharp segregations. Quite the opposite is true, they say. Look around the office. Look around town.

Even in journalism, bylines often come color-coded. White journalists are awkward writing about blacks, as if race were a qualification. Black journalists are often both required and discredited for writing about "their own."

And in the cities, there are neighborhoods as separated by race as ever in American history. There are people who speak for the "black community" and the "white community" as if their apartness was an accepted and permanent reality.

But universities have often thought of themselves as models, communities of scholars. At best, they are expected to uphold their own values. At a minimum, they are places where we are to think and talk deeply about what troubles the "real world."

The universities are reopening. They start each new year with a fresh curriculum. But what troubles the real world as much as anything these days is race relations. It is a problem that exists on a scale as large as a city. But it can also be seen — and changed — on a scale as small as a dining room table.

The Boston Globe Newspaper Company.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Gulf Crisis: When a Young Marine Is Called, and Why

The open letter to President Bush from Alex Molnar, a father who had just seen his son, a young marine, off to join the U.S. forces in the Gulf, was moving but requires a response. *("Mr. Bush, Your Wager Is My Son," Opinion, Aug. 24)*

I have four sons, the oldest of whom is coming of military age. They are as precious to my wife and me as Mr. Molnar's son is to him. I cannot imagine the tragedy of losing any of them. But far better that than to live in a world in which a ruthless megalomaniac sits on top of the oil supply with nuclear weapons in one hand and the fat of his neighbors in the other. If we do not fight for this one, what will we fight for?

Mr. Bush can deal with Saddam Hussein now at a cost that may include the precious lives of American and Iraqi men and women. Or he can wait a few years until the Iraqi leader develops nuclear technology and invades another country. The cost then will be infinitely higher. History judged Neville Chamberlain harshly; it would pass an even harsher judgment on Mr. Bush and other Western leaders if this happened.

J. NELSON ABANTO.
Esher, England.

Mr. Molnar says that "if American diplomacy hadn't been on vacation for the better part of a decade, we wouldn't be in the spot we are in today." Unfortunately, diplomacy has no effect on people like Saddam Hussein. While Mr. Molnar's son is sitting in the desert and Mr. Molnar is doing "everything . . . [he] can to oppose any offensive U.S. military action," Saddam Hussein will have his chemical plants working overtime, so they will have lots of very nasty munitions to dump on U.S. forces.

RALPH CARUSO.
Paris.

I am a Kuwaiti. All of my family is stranded in Kuwait. I heard lately that my sons, 14 and 17 years old, have joined the resistance. We are a small country, and without the support of America we cannot regain our independence. I know that the risks are high. But if, God forbid, I lose my sons and the rest of my family and Mr. Molnar loses his son to ensure that peace ultimately prevails in the world, their sacrifice will not have been in vain.

SEHAM YOUSSEF.
London.

I pray God will protect Mr. Molnar's son and our other servicemen in this crisis. I also pray that this young marine will bear his citizenship and the duty that he has freely chosen with honor and pride as he defends his nation's global interests and his fellow citizens who are being held hostage in Iraq.

JAMES R. FEES.
Brussels.

I was moved by Mr. Molnar's open letter to the president. It is a tragedy that young Americans like his son must bear arms in the Middle East because of the self-serving and irresponsible policies of the Bush administration.

I also realize that poor young Americans are severely limited in options for financing a college education. But I knew principled poor people who chose jail over military service in the Vietnam era. Young people do not have to join the marines under any circumstances.

KIRSTEN DE MOTTE.
Paris.

On the eve of leaving for such an uncertain future, what Mr. Molnar's son needed was a morale boost from his father, not a lot of blubbering about gas masks and so forth. I can imagine what a detrimental effect this well-publicized article will have on his son's relationship with other members of his unit — men on whom his son's life may well depend.

R. M. HINCKLEY JR.,
Captain, USN (Retired).
Altea, Spain.

The relative merits of the U.S. involvement in the Gulf are a separate matter entirely. Whether or not Mr. Molnar's son should be part of any such action is something that should have been discussed around the family dinner table before he enlisted.

ROBERTO DE VIDO.
Hong Kong.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Nothing to It: Just Tax the Fax

By A. G. Newmyer 3d

WASHINGTON — At a time when most of Washington is eager to convince us that the White House budget summiteers face no easy choices, it's a pleasure to advocate a solution with universal appeal: Tax the fax.

Not the sale of the machines, of course, but their use. A user fee should be levied on the most overused tool in American life. Rephrasing the "Darman duck test" has never been easier. If it quacks like a fax, pay the tax.

Consider the benefits. At a mere penny per page a fax tax would quickly make the government's fiscal condition the envy of the world.

If the tax acted as a deterrent (oh, please, dear Lord), people in offices all across the country could get back to work. They could set their own priorities rather than reacting to so many messages all claiming to be urgent. Administrative staff could concentrate on their jobs, without combing the halls for lucky recipients while fielding confirmation phone calls.

A flat tax rate, of course, would be naively simplistic. I propose a graduated rate structure. For unsolicited resumes from job-seekers the tax would equal the standard headhunter's fee of a tenth of the sender's first-year salary.

For photocopied newspaper articles the tax would be equal to the cost of a magnifying glass. For junk faxes, such as advertisements from fax supply stores, well . . . maybe not a tax. How about a stiff prison term?

I can't imagine that anyone would find this idea controversial. But the budget debate, which will resume in earnest this week, is likely to go on for some time. So get out your fax number directory (I'm sure you have purchased several by now) and send your comments along to Congress. Urgent.

The writer is a management consultant. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

'Publish or Perish' Diminishes Teaching

American higher education has become the envy of the rest of the world but, increasingly, a disappointment at home — at least for undergraduates, The New York Times reports. It cites increases in tuition far in excess of inflation, highly paid professors who are immersed in research but rarely teach and foreign teaching assistants who cannot be understood by English-speaking students.

Research, required for tenure and generally more lucrative than teaching, has gradually become the principal concern of many faculty members. Now, however, many schools are changing course. But some critics say undergraduate teaching will get short shrift until it is rewarded as handsomely as are research and publishing.

In the end, the issue may be a matter of balance.

"Scholarship surely means the discovery of knowledge, as in research," says Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. But "scholarship also can be defined as the presentation of knowledge, as in great teaching."

Short Takes

Home brewing of beer is on the rise in the United States, although it has yet to approach the proportions of colonial days, when making beer was as much a part of running a household as baking bread. Home brewing was illegal from 1919, with the advent of Prohibition, until 1978, when Congress legalized 200 gallons (756 liters) a year per household. The American Home Brewers Association, with headquarters in Boulder, Colorado, estimates the number of home brewers at several hundred thousand.

"Soot can be sublime," Patricia Leigh Brown writes in The New York Times, describing Trinity Church at the foot of Wall Street in lower Manhattan. The jet black grime that has coated Richard Upjohn's 1846 Gothic Revival masterpiece for generations is being removed at a cost of $6.8 million, revealing a rosy sandstone facade. This is also removing the church's familiar "dark, brooding aura." But, "though some might mourn the wrinkles," Ms. Brown concludes, "survival is more romantic than decay."

Overseas passengers have been regularly jammed for waits of two hours or more at airport immigration booths in at least 13 U.S. airports this summer. "It's really inhumane," a spokesman for the Air Transport Association, which represents major airlines, told The Washington Post. In Los Angeles late last month, one planeload of passengers waited five hours. Also cited were airports in Boston, Chicago, Dallas-Fort Worth, Houston, Miami, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Newark, New York, Portland, Seattle and San Francisco.

The California Supreme Court will allow two passengers on an aerial tramway, close enough to a fatal accident to be spattered with the victim's blood, to sue on grounds of suffering emotional trauma. The suit is unusual, legal experts say, because the plaintiffs were not physically injured and were not acquainted with the woman who was killed when bumper components crashed through the Plexiglas roof of the tram car.

A New York Times reader, C.J. Land, who teaches English as a second language to adults, reports that during a cafeteria lunch with the students after class, "we were joined by a newcomer." "He carefully unwrapped his teabag," the teacher wrote, "pulled it open and sprinkled the loose tea into the cup of hot water. Ever the teacher, I gave a few words of explanation and diddled my teabag up and down in my cup to show him how it is done. He smiled politely and thanked me. A few minutes later I noticed an unopened package of sugar floating in his tea."

Arthur Higbee

Wm McNamee/Reuters

BACK TO BUSINESS — After a three-week vacation in Maine, President Bush returned to the White House and was nearly tripped up by his dog, Millie, in the Rose Garden.

Congress Can't Beat Deficit, Public Says

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Lawmakers returning from a monthlong recess for the final stretch of the 101st Congress face an overwhelming agenda complicated by the Gulf crisis and fears of a recession.

These developments threaten to undermine efforts to reach an agreement on trimming the budget deficit, the No. 1 task for legislators before they break for election campaigning.

What is more, these problems may be too much for the lawmakers' abilities, Americans say in a New York Times/CBS News Poll.

The public blames congressional leaders more than President George Bush for the lack of progress in reducing the deficit, the survey found.

But it is not just the Democratic majority in Congress that is being faulted: of the 35 percent of the public who blamed congressional leadership, 4 percent cited Democrats, 3 percent Republicans, 26 percent said both, and 2 percent gave no opinion.

A collapse in the budget talks because of complications brought on by the Mideast crisis and new economic troubles would overshadow the major domestic bills that await final action in conference committees, including clean air, child care, civil rights, housing, agriculture and campaign finance.

Hundreds of thousands of furlough notices have been sent to employees of federal agencies planning for automatic cuts if Congress does not meet its mandated deficit targets.

In The Times/CBS News Poll, only 31 percent of the 1,422 adults interviewed said there was a serious effort to reduce the deficit; 59 percent said there was not, an increase of 5 percentage points from the previous survey in May. The latest interviews were conducted by telephone from Aug. 16 to 19

Aside from the 35 percent who blamed congressional leadership for the lack of progress, 7 percent blamed the president and 14 percent blamed both the leadership and the president.

The survey also found that 44 percent did not approve of the way Congress handled its job, and significant numbers said they believed that many lawmakers were financially corrupt.

The poll has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Representative Thomas S. Foley of Washington, the House speaker, and Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the Democratic leader, said the finger-pointing at Congress was because presidents, by the nature of their office, are better able to rally public support, especially at times of international crisis.

But in interviews over the weekend, both leaders insisted that the turmoil over the Gulf and the economy would complicate, but should not cripple, the budget negotiations.

Cuts in military spending for the fiscal year 1991 may not be as deep as planned, they said, because of the Middle East mobilization. Even so, with the reduced threat of a superpower showdown, there was still plenty of room to trim the military budget over the next five years, they said.

"The Middle East is a new and central reality, and it will affect the budget talks to some degree," Mr. Foley said. "But it would be a mistake for us to abandon all efforts to deal with the deficit now."

Senator Jim Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee and chairman of the Budget Committee, said the Gulf crisis "certainly gives the opponents of any reduction in defense spending a psychological leg up."

The Democratic leaders are already seeking to preempt such moves.

"It's obvious that the administration will use the crisis to minimize any reduction in defense spending," Mr. Mitchell said.

While some additional spending will be required, he said the Middle East hostilities "confirm the view that the administration is placing too much emphasis on strategic and nuclear weapons."

Still, Democrats and Republicans have remained solidly behind Mr. Bush's Gulf initiatives, and the public backs that position. So much so, in fact, that 43 percent said in the poll that they would pay higher taxes to help protect Saudi Arabia and resist Iraqi aggression.

The House returns from its recess Wednesday and the Senate comes back Monday. But hearings on the Gulf begin this week, with testimony from Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, and budget talks are to resume Friday.

Mr. Bush has the authority to protect the Gulf operations from automatic budget cuts that are set to occur Oct. 15 under the budget-balancing law, according to administration and congressional budget officials.

But officials said a budget agreement was critical. "Federal employees are now starting to show up and say, 'What about these furlough notices?'" Mr. Sasser said. "They're very concerned."

25% of U.S. Homes Are Hit by Serious Crimes

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — About one in four U.S. households was hit by a violent or property crime last year, a slight increase from the previous few years but still lower than the rate during the 1970s.

"During the last five years, the percentage of households victimized by crime has remained level at about 25 percent," said Steven Dillingham, director of the U.S. Department of Justice Statistics.

"In 1975, when this statistical series commenced, about one in three households was struck by crime," he said.

The survey found that, as in previous years, black households, urban households and those with higher incomes suffered a higher percentage of crimes last year.

The bureau's figures come from the National Crime Survey, which annually interviews members of 49,000 households nationwide to determine crimes against household members who are at least 12 years old. The survey does not check for murder, because it compiles its information from surveys of victims.

The portion of households that suffered from a violent or property crime ranged from 32 percent in 1975 to 30 percent at the start of the 1980s and gradually tapered off to a low of 24.5 percent in 1987.

The actual percentage of households that suffered a violent or property crime last year was 24.9 percent, up slightly from 24.6 percent in 1988, according to the report released Sunday.

At least 23.5 million households was victimized by one of the crimes checked: rape, assault, robbery, personal theft, household theft, burglary and motor vehicle theft.

And 4.9 percent of households experienced a violent crime, with 3.9 percent suffering assault, 1 percent robbery and 0.1 percent rape.

Greenpeace Reports Deaths From French Nuclear Testing

Reuters

SYDNEY — Former workers at the Mururoa test site in French Polynesia say that nuclear tests there have killed several people, caused congenital abnormalities and led to outbreaks of fatal food poisoning.

In a book published by the environmental group Greenpeace, they give accounts of life on the remote atoll where France has conducted 44 atmospheric and 120 underground nuclear tests. The book is titled "Testimonies — Witnesses of French Testing in the South Pacific."

Most of those interviewed by Andy Biedermann, a Swiss doctor and member of Greenpeace, were Polynesian. Many had never previously spoken about their experiences to an outsider and feared repercussions, the organization said.

"While they do not scientifically 'prove' a relationship between testing and cancer or ill health, they are a dramatic record of human suffering that testing has brought," said a spokeswoman for Greenpeace in Auckland, New Zealand.

The book was released in New Zealand, and excerpts were made available in Sydney.

In it, a man described an accident on the eve of the first French neutron bomb test, which had been scheduled for July 7, 1979. A large bunker contained the bomb; above the bunker was the control room.

"While I was walking back up the steps to the control room the explosion occurred," the man said.

"My colleague was flung out of the control room just in front of me — dead instantly. My boss, René Villetie, was killed inside the bunker."

Two other workers were severely burned and flown to France, where they died, the man said.

"After the explosion, people with special protective gear had to enter the bunker and pour cement over the whole container," he said.

"René Villette's remains — or what were thought to be his remains — were found three days later and sent to France in the form of a concrete block."

The French Embassies in Canberra and Wellington declined to comment on the book until officials had read it.

Another worker described an accident on Mururoa in 1965 when three workers were killed by dynamite. "Sometimes we had to work in the contaminated zones. We weren't forced to do so, but we got extra money if we did," he said.

The worker lived on Fangatau Atoll, a test site island near Mururoa, for four years.

He complained about a virulent form of food poisoning, from which some people died, after eating fish taken from the surrounding sea.

"After each underground explosion there was a sort of tidal wave that washed over part of Fangatau, and a few days later thousands of stinking dead fish washed up on shore," he said.

Women also describe abnormalities in infants while their husbands were working on Mururoa.

"These testimonies, like all authentic human stories, contain discrepancies and distortions," says the book's introduction. "Some of the people interviewed are talking of events that occurred more than 20 years ago and of incidents which are difficult to verify."

Leaders Stall Meeting on Cambodian Peace Plan

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — The search for peace in Cambodia encountered another hurdle Tuesday as leaders of the warring factions said they would not attend peace talks scheduled here this week unless certain others did.

The meeting is supposed to begin Wednesday night or Thursday morning, and represents the first chance that the Cambodian factions will have had to discuss a United Nations peace plan. But it is now unclear who will attend, or even if the meeting itself will go ahead.

The factions are supposed to set up a Supreme National Council to embody Cambodian sovereignty and hold Cambodia's seat in the United Nations in the period before new elections, an essential step to try to end more than 20 years of civil war.

The difficulties began when Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the titular leader of the three-part opposition coalition, said he would remain in Beijing and not attend these talks. He said his son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, who is the commander of his army, would represent his faction.

Khieu Samphan, as usual, would represent the Khmer Rouge, and Son Sann, a former prime minister, would as usual represent his non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

It was expected that Hun Sen, the prime minister and foreign minister of the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh, would also attend, also as usual.

But Mr. Hun Sen wrote to the host Indonesians over the weekend, saying that he would attend only if Prince Sihanouk does. Mr. Hun Sen wants his government to be treated equally with the rival opposition administration, which is not operative but holds Cambodia's UN seat.

But if Mr. Hun Sen was not going to come, Mr. Khieu Samphan decided Tuesday, he would not come, either.

Prince Ranariddh took a flight from Bangkok to Singapore this morning, but his aides said that he would stay there because he had "appointments." But an aide acknowledged that Prince Ranariddh would wait in nearby Singapore "to see what would happen."

Tuesday night, Mr. Son Sann did arrive, though his plane was delayed. Mr. Son Sann, who does not even control his own faction's army, tends to be taken for granted. On arrival, he appealed to Mr. Hun Sen "as a Cambodian" to come to Jakarta.

In the meantime, the Indonesian foreign minister, Ali Alatas, was trying to contact Mr. Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk and work the problem out.

If the skillful Mr. Alatas manages to do so, the real negotiations can begin, which are likely to be rather more complicated.

A senior Western diplomat shook his head over the day's events. The "childishness" was about comparative status, he suggested, which is itself important to any Cambodian settlement. But the superpower sponsors of the conflict, in particular the Soviet Union and the United States, are getting tired of the Cambodian affair, he said, and he said he remained optimistic that a Supreme National Council would be formed by the end of the month.

FORUM EUROPEEN 90

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PARIS
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GERMANY IN EUROPE
NEW IDENTITY, NEW POWER, NEW INITIATIVES?

OPENING SPEECH BY FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

DOES EUROPE NEED GERMANY? DOES GERMANY NEED EUROPE?
With: R. Augstein, Editor and Publisher of Der Spiegel, FRG; D. Cohn-Bendit, Councilman, Frankfurt, FRG; J. Delors, President of the Commission of the European Communities; A. Izborlev, Member of the Presidential Council, USSR; L. Späth, Minister-President of Baden-Württemberg, FRG; Rita Süssmuth, Bundestag President, FRG; J. Vinocur, Executive Editor, International Herald Tribune, USA.

THE EXCESSIVE POWER OF GERMANY, FANTASY OR REALITY?
With: P. Glotz, SDP, FRG; G. Grass, writer, FRG; E. Geigou, European economic co-operation, France; R. Lesaffre, Director of CIRAC; F. Lorentz, President of Bull, France; H. W. Meyer, DGB Trade Unions, FRG; N. Petrakov, Personal Economic Adviser of M. Gorbachev, USSR; O. Wolff von Amerongen, Hon. Chairman of the Association of the German Chambers of Commerce (DIHT), FRG.

THREATS, POLICIES, WEAPONS?
With: R. Burt, former U.S. Ambassador to FRG, USA; V. Falin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP, USSR; B. Geremek, President of the Solidarity-OKP group of the Diet, Poland; G. Gysi, President of the Democratic Socialist Party, GDR; W. Hoyer, in charge of defense affairs for the FDP, FRG; A. Minc, General Director of Cerus, France; H. Wegener, Ambassador, Assistant Secretary General for political affairs, NATO, FRG.

WHAT KIND OF COOPERATION FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS?
With: J.J. Damlamian, France Telecom; J.-L. Gargarin, Matra, France; H.-J. von Ludwig, SEL, FRG; M. Ronai, Topiques, France; M. Ungerer, EEC.

WILL EUROPEAN MARKET SUPREMACY IN THE FIELD OF SPACE INDUSTRY BE MAINTAINED?
With: M. Dalaye, Aérospatiale, France; H. Guillaume, Anvar, France; K. Iserland, Arianespace, FRG; R. Lust, ESA, General Director, FRG; H. Ulke, Dornier, FRG.

DOES THE EUROPEAN COMPUTER INDUSTRY LACK COHESION?
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WHAT STRATEGY FOR EUROPEAN CHEMISTRY IN THE 1990s?
With: J.P. Falque-Pierrotin, DGI, France; A. Heilbronn, Planning Commission, France; M. Jacquin, Atochem, France; A. Morgan, Rhône-Poulenc, France; A. Schaub, EEC.

EUROPE, HORIZON 2000 : WHICH NATIONAL IDENTITIES?
With: E. le Roy Ladurie, Bibliothèque nationale, France; M. Kundera, writer; O. Lecerf, Lafarge-Coppée, France; J.-Lesourne, CNAM, France; D. Schnapper, EHESS, France.

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Howard Burditt/Reuters

FIRST COMMUNION — Pope John Paul II giving first Communion to about 50 children Tuesday at a Mass at Mwanza, Tanzania. The pontiff, on a 10-day African visit, appealed to African Catholics to shun the use of witchcraft because it leads to "enslavement and false worship." He told Africans not to abuse marriage customs or to practice artificial birth control.

Koreans Meeting on Hopeful Note

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

SEOUL — An official delegation led by the prime minister of North Korea arrived Tuesday in South Korea to begin talks that spokesmen for both countries said they hoped could produce a small step toward reconciliation after more than four decades of hostility.

With heavy newspaper and television coverage, South Korea seemed gripped by the drama of the highest-level delegation from the North since the end of the Korean War in 1953. The talks start Wednesday and the North Koreans return to Pyongyang on Friday.

Prime Minister Yon Hyong Muk of North Korea and six other top officials and a few dozen aides and reporters entered South Korea through the border crossing at Panmunjom and then sped to Seoul.

An odd mishap occurred on the way as a South Korea press car trailing the motorcade, in violation of regulations, caused an accident. Several of the official cars collided, injuring at least three officials, none seriously.

A South Korean spokesman said the North Koreans did not mind the incident, regarding it as an example of the intense interest and exuberance of their southern brothers.

An Pyong Su, spokesman for the visiting delegation, said that although there had been many difficulties in the past, "we know that when there is a will and a meeting of the minds, the road to unification opens."

Indeed, both he and the South Korean delegations insisted that their eventual goal was unification, but it was clear each thought of doing so in its own terms, and that these remained widely apart.

North Korea, for example, continues to view South Korea as a virtual colony of the United States, insisting that the first priority of any discussions be the removal of 43,000 American troops and the banning of U.S. nuclear weapons.

South Korea, on the other hand, views its northern neighbor as a Stalinist police state, but hopes to reach agreement on a series of confidence-building measures, such as joint economic projects, family visits and cultural exchanges.

The North Korean delegation made clear that its visit to the South did not undercut its questioning the legitimacy of the Seoul government. Leaders of the Northern delegation began by saying, for instance, they would like to take the time to visit the families of South Koreans jailed because of unauthorized visits to the North. The South Koreans said they doubted such visits would be possible.

Leading the South Korean delegation is Prime Minister Kang Young Hoon, who praised the visitors for taking "the challenge of blazing an unbeaten trail through a thicket to come here."

He added: "The rest of the world is watching us with an unusually keen interest to see if the Korean people are matured enough to be reborn as a great nation."

Beijing's Military Rejects Tattoos

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Hundreds of army recruits have been rejected for military service because of their tattoos, the Guangming Daily said.

The paper reported that tattoos were discovered on about 75 percent of the youths during a recent recruitment effort in Chengde, northeast of Beijing.

1980/1990
A Decade of Growth for the Global Newspaper

Circulation and advertising growth are the twin barometers of publishing success and, as the charts below eloquently demonstrate, the International Herald Tribune achieved outstanding results on both counts during its tenth decade of existence.

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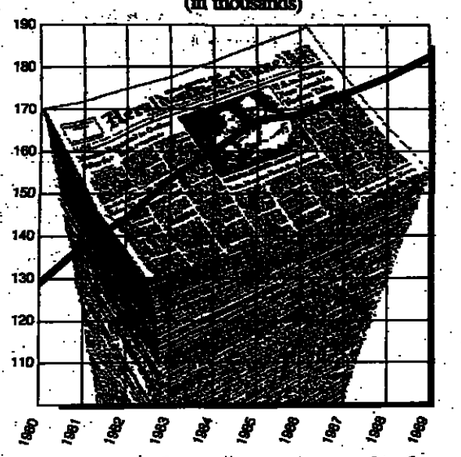
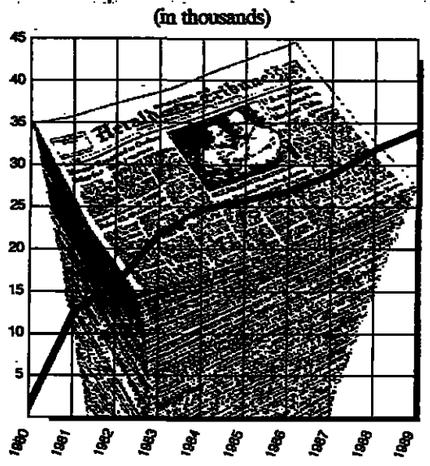
(in thousands)



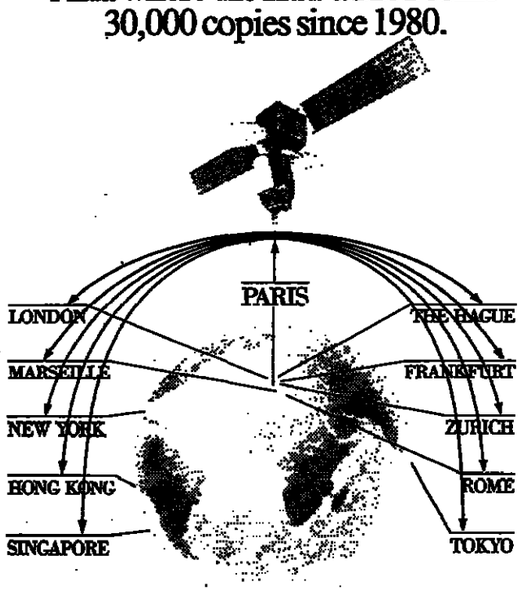
Over the ten-year period, circulation increased by 40% worldwide, stimulated by growing demand for the IHT's brand of objective journalism and by the creation of eight facsimile printing locations.

Asia/Pacific Circulation

(in thousands)



Circulation was especially strong in Asia where the IHT added some 30,000 copies since 1980.



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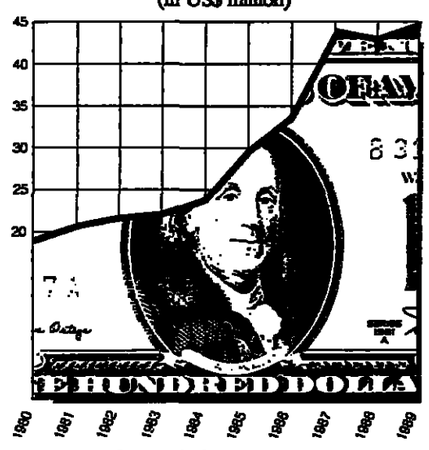

Advertising revenues were also up dramatically — by 131% between 1980 and 1989 — as international marketers increasingly recognized the value of the International Herald Tribune's elite audience.

It was also a time of rapid expansion in the operations of the Global Newspaper, starting with the 1980 inauguration of an Asian facsimile edition in Hong Kong, followed by Singapore in 1982. Other facsimile editions were launched in The Hague (1983) and Marseille (1984). A Miami edition was started in 1986 — and transferred to New York in 1988. In 1987, the IHT celebrated its centennial year by adding two more remote printing locations — in Rome and Tokyo. Finally, to close out the decade the paper's eleventh printsite was opened in Frankfurt in September 1989.

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STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

Court Dancers Of Java Cast Spell Abroad

By Gay Morris

"IN their places now before the king, they who will dance seem to shine, their clothes glittering with jewels." This line, sung by the chorus in a Javanese classical dance, gives some idea of the beauty and sumptuousness of Java's court arts. What it doesn't convey is the complexity of those arts and their strong social and philosophical ties.

During this month, 64 performing artists from the court of Yogyakarta are touring the United States as part of an 18-month Festival of Indonesia featuring a dozen music, dance and drama companies, ranging from Balinese children to Dayaks from the rain forest of East Kalimantan. There also are four major art exhibitions and dozens of related events.

The organizers want Western audiences to see the depth beneath surface exoticism.

The rewards of a global view of art can be immense. But it would be naive to think there are no barriers to understanding between cultures.

The festival organizers are confident that Americans will respond to the color and beauty of their culture, but they want more than that. They want Western audiences to see the depth beneath surface exoticism.

At the same time, they worry about finding ways to fit Indonesian art forms into a foreign theatrical context without diluting or distorting them. Perhaps one of the best examples of the difficulties in transplanting a fragile, indigenous art form can be found in the Court Art of Java.

(The troupe is performing in the 1990 Los Angeles Festival through Sept. 12 and at the University of California at Berkeley on Sept. 13; it will participate in the gala opening of the Festival of Indonesia at the Kennedy Center in Washington on Sept. 16, then move to the Brooklyn Academy of Music in New York from Sept. 19 to 23 and to Boston, Sept. 27 to 29.)

The artists of the royal court have brought with them three programs that treat the same story in dance, masked dance dramas and shadow puppets. Each of these arts is many centuries old and was either initiated at the court of Yogyakarta or developed into a particularly high form there. It is a cultural capital, and although the sultans there, as in the rest of Java, no longer wield significant political power, they continue to be a spiritual and cultural force.

A masked dance drama *(wayang wong)* performed in the palace at Yogyakarta is an impressive sight. The audience is seated around the base of a large, open-air pavilion, one of many in the palace. Members of a gamelan, the Javanese orchestra, sit at the back of the pavilion's raised platform with singers and narrator. The actor-dancers enter in the crouching walk reserved for court entrances and exits and perform an honorific salute. Then the drama begins.

The music plays, now tinkling and ethereal, now reverberating with the velvet thunder of gongs and drums; a demon dressed in red velour, wearing a ferocious mask and white gloves, laughs malevolently.

The gods and refined heroes, gold ornaments gleaming, move like undulating flowers, their bodies as attenuated and delicate as the shadow puppets on which they are modeled. The strong characters dance boldly, their expansive movements contrasting with the small, weaving steps of the heroine.

All these sights and sounds float before the viewer in the lush, humid heat of Indonesia, a heat that seems to make everything slowly swim and curl in the thickening air. The movement of the court dance, as if in consort with the climate, is measured, with bursts of energy erupting during the fight scenes.

All the artists are intensely focused inward, giving their actions quiet force and at the same time a distanced, hypnotic quality. The steps are often subtle and minutely defined. Although strongly connected to the ground, the dancers appear to hover, suspended in the air.

A *bedhaya,* danced by nine women, is far more abstract than a wayang wong performance, its attachment to a story line held by the merest thread.

The women are wrapped in layers of symbolism: Each woman represents an opening of the body, while at the same time personifying the commingling of male and female principles, the union of divinity and king, the triumph of mind over body and, perhaps almost incidentally, the story's characters.

How can such complexities — and subtleties — be translated from one culture to another?

One way that members of the festival's artistic board intend to help novice audiences is by providing extensive program notes that include a history of the various art forms, an explanation of technique, a plot outline and a libretto.

Ultimately, it's up to the presenters around the United States to decide how much information to print in their programs, but Rachel Cooper, the American performing-arts coordinator for the Los Angeles festival, is hopeful that most will take advantage of the material available.

The board, which started planning two years ago, must also figure out how to resolve differences between Eastern and Western theatrical milieus. Performances in Indonesia can last for many hours. Many take place outdoors where audiences can move around, eat, talk and view the proceedings from close up or at a distance.

Cooper says that in deference to Western custom, most festival events will last about two hours.

If a particular work is longer, the artistic directors have tried to make judicious cuts, primarily by eliminating repetitions or by advancing the plot through narration rather than action. They have not, however, tampered with tempo or essential structure.

In some cases, the Indonesian groups will appear in the United States in environments that are similar to those at home.

For instance, the two-week Court Art of Java engagement now in progress at the Los Angeles Festival is being held at the outdoor Arboretum, and the shadow puppet stage at the Brooklyn Academy of Music will be set up so people can move about in front of and behind the puppeteer, as is usual in Java.

In most other locations, however, the arrangements will be less traditional.

"We have the courage to perform in the West because we have mastered the Western proscenium theater," says Sardono Kusumo, a member of the artistic board overseeing the festival's performances. Sardono is one of Indonesia's foremost modern choreographers and an authority on traditional dance.

The artistic board is made up of teachers, dancers and choreographers who have had extensive performing experience in Europe and the United States. Also on the board are several American dance and music ethnologists whose job includes advising festival artists on how to bring their work effectively to the proscenium stage. Above all, Sardono says, the board is eager to show a panorama of Indonesian culture and to present people who are the highest exemplars of their arts.

Gay Morris, a San Francisco-based writer, wrote this for The New York Times.

Linda Vartoogian

A Balinese boy performing a warrior's dance.

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LONDON THEATER

When Rattigan Came of Age

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Back in 1941, it was with "Flare Path" that Terence Rattigan came of age as a serious dramatist. Four years earlier he had made his name with the lightest of comedies, "French Without Tears," but two subsequent scripts had flopped badly and the coming of World War II threatened to leave him, alongside the more established Noël Coward, as premature relics of some lost peacetime era of cocktails and laughter.

Coward rose to the challenge of the changing times with such war films as "In Which We Serve." Rattigan went into the Royal Air Force, and wrote what is perhaps the definitive battle-dress script in "Flare Path," which became a couple of years later the movie "Way to the Stars."

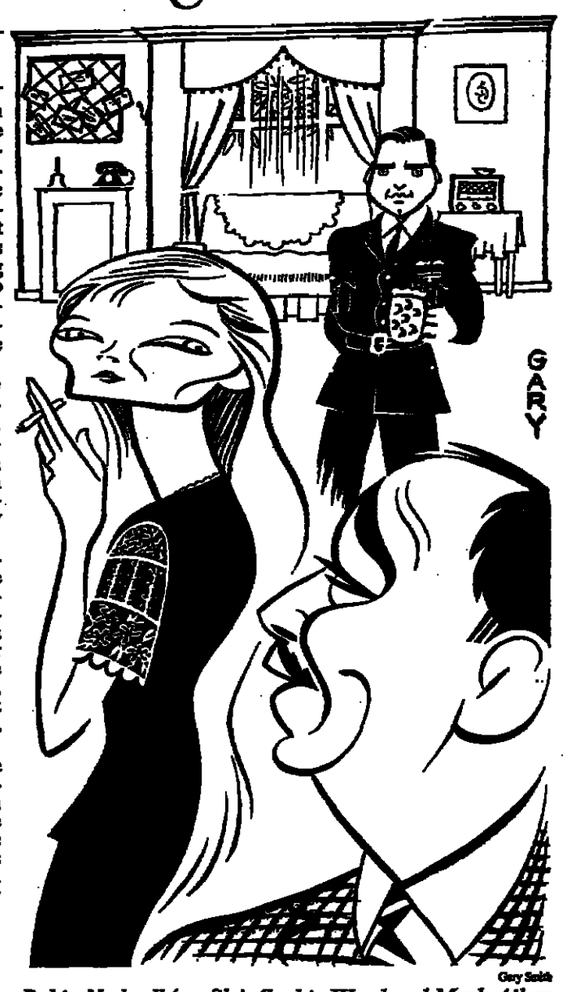
Now, to the King's Head in Islington, comes a rare revival of the original drama. Set in a small country hotel close to the bomber-command airfield in Leicestershire, it tells the story of one particular crew and the women who love them, a story that the director, Derek Goldby, allows his current cast to tell in the offhand, clenched, understated tones of the period.

In "Flare Path" can be seen the origins of Rattigan's postwar successes, with "Separate Tables" on stage and "The VIPs" on film. We get the small group of people locked together by circumstances beyond their control, each with a different story to tell while they while away their semicaptivity.

In this case we get the actress married to a flight lieutenant but about to leave him for an aging Hollywood star, until she realizes that correct wartime behavior forbids such sexual selfishness. Then we get the cockney sergeant with the harridan wife, the Polish flyer unable to master the English language, the grounded squadron leader desperate to fly again, and the tart with the heart of gold for whom wartime blackouts are merely an improvement on normal working conditions.

Rattigan's particular genius was to take these stereotypes of pulp fiction and, giving them unexpected twists of character, making them both credible and symbolic.

Over the domestic comedies and marital tragedies within the country hotel, there is always the shadow of the flare path outside the window and its constant reminder that although life has to go on in wartime, it is subject to sudden extinction. Somehow everything matters both more and less than it did before. Rattigan was never a simple flag-waving patriot, and his play is a defense neither of war nor of England; it merely looks in some detail at what war does to the emotions, to the careers and to the thinking of its participants. In its own stiff-upper-lipped way, "Flare Path" is an infinitely touching and evocative play about a lost world of sudden heroes and new villains, and it is given here a masterly revival that deserves a West End transfer this fall.



Gary Smith

Robin Nedwell (profile), Sophie Ward and Mark Aiken in Terence Rattigan's World War II play "Flare Path."

In a strong cast Sophie Ward, in her stage debut, marvelously captures the actress torn between Mark Aiken's airman and Robin Nedwell's crumbling movie star, suddenly and heartbreakingly aware that Hollywood has exiled him from reality.

At Hampstead, "The Day You'll Love Me" takes its title from a tango made famous in 1935 by Carlos Gardel, the legendary Argentine singer who is at the center of this mysterious, intermittently magical play by José Ignacio Cabrujas now receiving its European premiere after considerable South American success.

In a crumbling Caracas house we are introduced to three Chekhovian sisters. They and the century are in their middle 30s, and at first we appear to be in for a straight Russian transplant, with one of the sisters yearning for Moscow and the other two sitting around watching their lives gently disappearing into the middle distance.

But at the close of the first act, Gardel himself arrives in a mesmerizingly starry performance by Greg Hicks. In town for a concert, he has chosen the sisters' house almost at random for a brief stopover, and his role would seem to be that of the Christ figure in plays like "Passing of the Third Floor Back," where a mysterious stranger would somehow almost imperceptibly alter the lives of all those with whom he came into even passing contact.

Sure enough, life in Caracas is never going to be quite the same; nobody is going to Moscow after all, but something quite remarkable has happened. In that sense the play is a study in stardom and domestic claustrophobia and the potency of cheap music. The point about Gardel is that he is nothing but an extension of audience desire, an empty vessel into which can be poured a decade of adulation. Once there was royalty, and now there are rock singers. But in 1934 there was Gardel, and he was evidently quite something. Even his antique recordings played in the Hampstead interval are mesmeric.

Few French writers have fallen quite so deeply out of fashion on this side of the Channel as Guy de Maupassant, for which reason all credit to the Kensington Theatre for giving us a look at his "Sex and Sadness," a bleak little fable of marital disharmony eerily foreshadowing Pinter's "The Lover" in its one-act tale of a wife becoming a mistress in order to safeguard her errant husband. In a brittle production by Francesca Chretien, Emma Hardy and Nick Miles are powerful as the dangerous-liaison couple seen through their boudoir mirrors.

Can Poles Learn From 'Dynasty'?

By Anna Husarska

WARSAW — "Dynastia" is Polish for "dynasty." But nowadays it is more chic to say "DIE-nas-tee," the American way. This new fashion started two months ago, when the initial installment of the U.S.-produced series was telecast on Poland's Channel 1. Since then, 10 times a week — twice daily from Monday to Friday — Poles are treated to the carryings-on of the enormously rich Carrington family of Colorado.

About 16 million Polish viewers watch every evening at 6 and 2 million at 11, when the episode is repeated, as they follow the overheated romantic permutations of the oil-magnate Blake Carrington; his unhappy wife, Krystle; their spoiled daughter, Fallon; and their homosexual son, Steve (both children from Blake's earlier marriage to the vengeful Alexis).

Television programming from the United States is hardly new to Polish viewers, began watching "Bonanza" and "Zorro" in the 1960s. But there are a number of reasons why a fresh invasion of programming began this summer, when broadcasts of "The Donahue Show," "The Wonder Years" and "Sesame Street" also started.

"Until the end of June," says Jan Dworak, vice president of the Polish TV Committee, which oversees the country's two government-operated channels, "the so-called ideological quotas that we inherited from the communists were still in force, and there was a limit to how much material from capitalist countries could be shown. This is, by the way, the reason why the first soap operas in Poland came from Brazil, labeled Third World and not capitalist."

The first 39 installments of "Dynasty" were purchased for broadcast to the Polish home audience by newly created private import companies (which also import rice and oil) for $900 each. Many viewers are already inquiring about further episodes of the ABC prime-time staple laden with sultry women in furs and jewels and dashing men in tuxedos living indolent and self-centered lives amid sumptuous surroundings. As their country switches from a centrally planned economy to a market economy, Poles are eagerly looking for guidelines on how to be a capitalist. "Dynasty" may provide clues, even if it's something of a stretch to equate the state-appointed manager of a shipyard in Gdansk with an oil mogul in Denver.

Not all Poles, however, feel that "Dynasty" offers useful role models. A television columnist in the Warsaw daily Zycie Warszawy recently wrote: "The aim of each one of us, as taught by Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz, is to obtain the wealth of a Carrington. But can we treat 'Dynasty' as an instructive work? Educated on Socialist films and stories, we recognize immediately this gloomy bloodsucker with a dollar instead of a heart. I demand that 'Dynasty' be quickly taken off the air, as incompatible with the image of a capitalist recently launched in our country."

The end of ideological quotas has led to a flood of U.S. TV programs.

The installments of "Dynasty" that Poles are seeing have no subtitles or dubbing. Viewers hear a male voice reading a Polish translation of the dialogue, a practice Polish viewers are accustomed to.

The man who reads the dialogue is Marek Gudowski, a 35-year-old economist-turned-announcer. Gudowski is not very enthusiastic about the content of what he is reading; he claims that it bores him to death. "It's a tremendous waste of time to watch it," he says, "and to broadcast it daily is to put the viewer at gunpoint."

Why is the series not dubbed or subtitled? "Because it would be very expensive," explains Marek Libera, the director of imported programming at Poltel, the government's TV agency. "And, frankly, the quality of this serial does not justify huge investments."

Gudowski suggests another argument against subtitles: "Polish viewers have no time to lose glued to the screen. My reading the text allows them to carry on with domestic chores, such as cooking, ironing or washing the dishes."

Apartments in Warsaw are usually small, so Gudowski's voice can be readily heard in all rooms and not a word of Krystle, Blake et al. is lost.

If not educational, what role does "Dynasty" fulfill on Polish television? For Jadwiga Laskowska, a dentist who watches the show, it is "a fashion show." Unfortunately, however, because the episodes shown in Poland were made several years ago, the styles are out of date, she says.

According to an opinion poll conducted by Polish television four weeks after the series began on July 2, "Dynasty" was being watched at 6 P.M. by between 53 and 58 percent of viewers over 15 years old, with half of the viewers regarding the program as "very good." At 6 P.M., 53 percent is passable, but the weekly address by Labor Minister Jacek Kuron at 8 P.M. is seen by 12 million, more than 40 percent of Poland's adult population.

In this tumultuous period in Poland, leisure time has given way to real politics. A number of viewers, asked what they do when live debates from parliament are shown at the same time as "Dynasty," all said they switch to the coverage of the parliament. But, of course, there's always the late-evening rebroadcast of "Dynasty."

Anna Husarska, an editor at the Polish independent daily Gazeta Wyborcza, wrote this for The New York Times.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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ACROSS

1 "It takes two to ——"
6 Row
10 Burn
14 Tatum or Ryan
15 Marcel's wave
16 Sharpen
17 Like a tall diva
19 Aware of
20 Directional inits.
21 Dies ——
22 Sequence
24 Lillie and Arthur
25 Quaker pronoun
26 Appalled
29 Extends
33 Prosperity
34 Run away
35 Nice station
36 Indigo
37 Homophone for sleighs
38 Foray
39 Get one's goat
40 Triumphs
41 Summit
42 Divert
44 Natty
46 Sty sound
47 Baroque composer
48 Of the skin
51 Shake-on powder
52 Milburn Stone role
55 Hawaiian fish
56 Fan
59 Sibelius was one
60 Knot or cramp
61 Send payment
62 Karma
63 Notable periods
64 Move like Susan Jaffe

DOWN

1 Decorated tinplate
2 Later
3 State bird of Hawaii
4 Joke
5 Hardy and North
6 Judges' robes
7 "Picnic" playwright
8 Dutch commune
9 Vehicle in which Moira Shearer starred
10 Emulate Michael Kidd
11 "—— soit qui mal y pense"
12 Poker stake
13 Old cars
18 Q.E.D. part
23 Slippery one
24 Devotee of Balanchine's creations
25 Three-spot cards
28 Oscar, e.g.
27 Supernatural spirits
28 Greets
29 Factory
30 Civil-rights org.
31 Dirt
32 Jewish rite
34 Movie
37 Production in which Princess Odette is transformed
43 Creek
44 Memorable Surrealist
48 Harmony
47 Supports
48 Thick flour pudding
49 Director Kazan
50 Tiniest of a litter
51 Singer Turner
52 Denounce as a failure
53 Of lyrical poetry
54 Sheepfold
57 Douglas ——
58 A.F.T. rival

Solution to Previous Puzzle

D	E	M	O	S		B	O	O			L	I	D
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		B	R	E	W		D	I	A	L				
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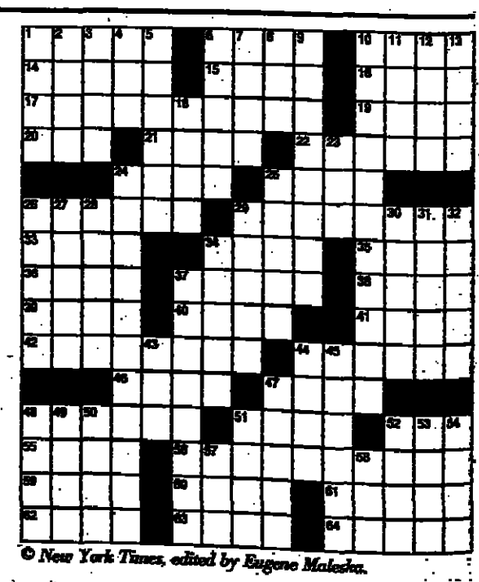

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BUSINESS HOTELS

Less Hotel Building, More Business Services

Laventhol & Horwath, an accounting firm for the hotel industry, reports that the global hotel building boom over the past few decades has reached a plateau; room rates are sure to rise as a result.

Leonard Hoyle, executive vice president of Hotel Sales & Marketing International, sees this leveling off in hotel construction as affecting marketing strategies. "As hotels look more clearly at different elements of the market," he says, "they will be positioning themselves to be more attractive to special market segments."

Undoubtedly, one of those segments is the business traveler. Hoteliers are making innovations ranging from high-tech business equipment and fitness centers to such luxuries as chauffeured transportation to and from the airport.

In Europe, for example, the Royal Monceau in Paris has just extend-

Business-travel bargains balance rising room rates

ed its communications facilities to create expanded capacity for private telephone lines directly connected to rooms and suites. That is in addition to the hotel's full range of amenities for the business traveler, including conference rooms, faxes, secretarial and interpretation services, as well as such luxurious necessities as a pool that opens at 7 a.m. in its Les Thermes health club, which also boasts a convenient buffet-style restaurant. Such amenities add to the Royal Monceau's cachet as a quiet and self-contained business hotel just a few steps away from what is perhaps the world's most elegant business district, the Champs-Elysées.

Another attractive destination, the Caribbean, is increasingly luring business travelers. In Puerto Rico, an important airline hub for the area, the El San Juan Hotel & Casino has just opened a new business center and plans to unveil a 250-room executive suite tower in 1992. In Jamaica, one of the most active business centers in the Caribbean, the Wyndham Kingston reports an

HOTEL ROYAL MONCEAU, PARIS

Royal Monceau's health club.

80-percent business clientele, while its sister hotel, Wyndham Rose Hall, recently completed a $10 million facelift, including the addition of five new meeting rooms.

Last year's devastation of St. Thomas by Hurricane Hugo had a positive effect on business there, reports Nick Pourzal, president of Frenchman's Reef Beach Resort. "The aftermath of Hugo prompted the need for a lot of reconstruction and government spending, so naturally more businesspeople started coming here," he says. An enticement at his hotel is that through Dec. 15, single and double occupancy rooms are priced the same (between $185-$250), so business travelers can bring companions at no extra charge. Another property on the island, the Mark St. Thomas Inn and Restaurant, is offering a two-night Business Travelers package through Dec. 15, with singles going for $325 and doubles at $395. On Paradise Island in the Bahamas, Resorts International has just completed a full-service business center.

In New York City, Embassy Suites Times Square has given a personal twist to business facilities. In conjunction with Sharp Electronics, it is offering the In Suite/In Business package for $75 a day. The package consists of personal computer, business software with word processing and spread-sheet capabilities, laser printer, copier, calculator and fax in the rooms.

Another innovative plan has been devised by the 61 Nendels Corporation hotels throughout the United States and Canada — they are offering guests an hour's worth of free long-distance telephone calls each night of their stay.

More wide-ranging are the programs instituted by the Sheraton Corporation, a global network of nearly 500 properties, including business hotels, convention hotels, luxury hotels, inns, resorts and all-suites operating in 64 countries. Earlier in the year, the corporation introduced a set pricing policy for outgoing fax messages and eliminated charging for incoming faxes in its hotels worldwide.

"Overpriced facsimile service throughout the industry has become a sensitive issue with hotel customers," says John Kapioltas, CEO of Sheraton. Sheraton's director of rooms, Tom Faust, adds: "We want facsimile service at Sheraton to be perceived as a consistent, reasonably priced, added-value guest amenity that provides another reason business travelers choose ITT Sheraton."

Other Sheraton services include video breakfast, in which guests can select a newspaper and breakfast at any time through their TV console. On-line airline ticketing, video check-out and video phone message displays using the room TV are also possible.

To help keep travel costs down, The Sheraton Executive Traveler Plan (SET) allows business travelers to receive set rates that are protected from price increases and guaranteed for the entire year, enjoy express check-in and check-out, have children under 17 stay in their rooms free of charge and earn bonus mileage on American Advantage, Pan Am Worldpass or Air Canada Aeroplan frequent-flyer programs as well as Frequent Travel points on Sheraton Club International Accounts.

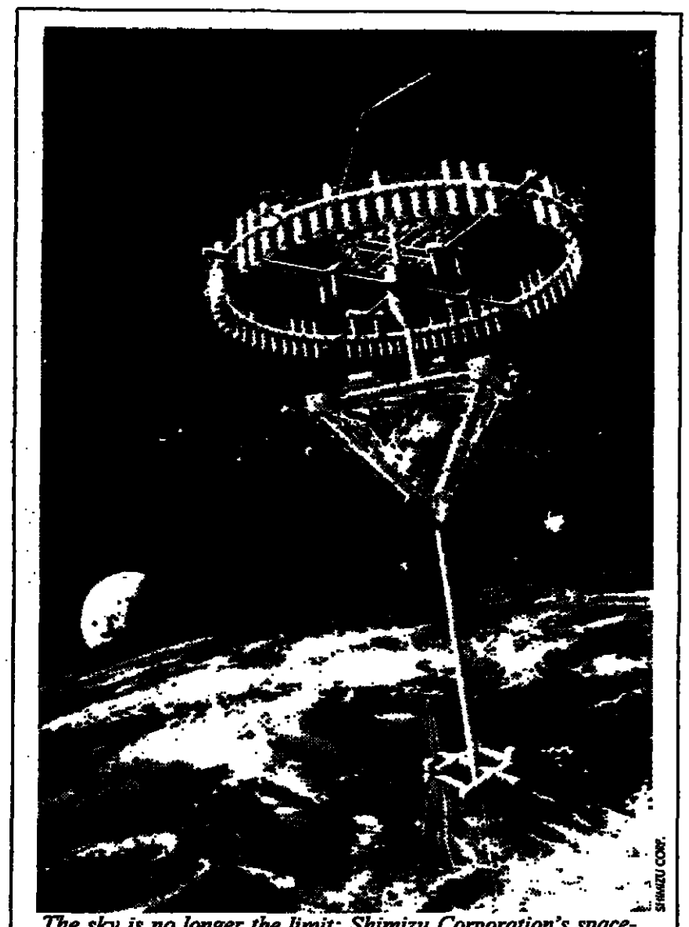
Evidently, the programs have met with success. In a recent business traveler poll conducted by Euromoney, London's magazine of international finance, Sheraton properties were named in 18 out of 24 business centers covered.

In South America, Brazil's Luxor hotel chain — the country's oldest — will open the Luxor Lounge in Rio's Galeao International Airport Oct. 1. By reporting to the lounge, guests at any of the chain's 12 hotels in seven Brazilian cities (its two beachside properties in Rio are the Luxor Regente and the Luxor Copacabana) will be able to check into their hotels on the spot.

In Asia's prime business destinations, the Mandarin Oriental in Hong Kong has just unveiled a 1,500-square-foot (138-square-meter) rooftop gymnasium after a multimillion-dollar renovation. The gymnasium features high-tech exercise equipment, a staff of 16 instructors, masseurs and masseuses, and an adjacent lounge and health bar featuring jacuzzis, saunas and hot and cold tubs to meet the needs of the business traveler.

Its sister hotel, the Marina Mandarin in Singapore, has inaugurated its Business Advantage package. The two-night program offers business travelers such privileges as tea and a fruit basket, complimentary cocktails each day, a private butler, clothes pressing services and admission to VIP club and disco, all for about $350. The package also includes round-trip transportation between Singapore's Changi International Airport and the Marina Mandarin in a chauffeur-driven Mercedes Benz.

Dwight V. Gast



SHIMIZU CORP.

The sky is no longer the limit: Shimizu Corporation's space-station hotel, scheduled to go into orbit by 2020.

Space-Age Amenities for Travelers of the Future

Not so long ago, the only help an executive traveling off the beaten track could expect from a hotel was a telephone that did not always work for long-distance calls and a borrowed, battered typewriter.

Now hotels worldwide court high-spending business travelers with a space-age array of high-tech gadgets and services, many found in the hotel business centers that have proliferated because of an increase of business travel during the past decade.

ITT Sheraton Corporation's Richard Hartman, senior vice president and director of operations for the Asia-Pacific division, expects hotel business centers to become increasingly sophisticated. Many new hotels now provide fully serviced private work areas. These will become overseas offices for guests, with more personalized, complete secretarial services.

"The executives will book a room

An orbiting hotel is planned for 2020

and a secretary at the same time," Mr. Hartman says. "They will contact the secretary weeks before arrival and stay in touch after departing." Secretaries will arrange appointments as well as take dictation.

Full-service business centers include reference libraries with trade periodicals, journals, information on local business laws and Reuters TV screens broadcasting the latest business news. Many provide small meeting rooms equipped with audio equipment, videocassette recorders, film, slide and overhead projectors.

For those who prefer working in the privacy of their rooms, hotels can provide an electronic communications system linking guest rooms with the business center's word processing, telex, facsimile and telegram facilities.

Top hotels now rent fax machines, pagers, mobile phones and personal computers for use in the business center or the room. The Hong Kong Shangri-La has even made a seismograph available to a guest. Business hotels are now installing at least two telephone lines per room, providing multi-voltage outlets for travelers who carry their own computers and fax machines.

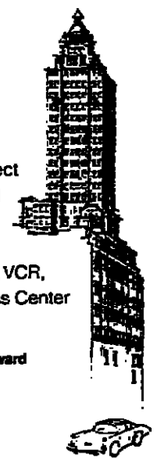
Television sets in hotel rooms of the future will do more than just broadcast news and videos. Some high-tech hotels, especially in the United States, already display incoming messages and guests' updated hotel bills on the television screen, and that service will be refined. Hoteliers predict that guests will soon be able to check out in their room, pay the bill and receive a copy of it marked "Paid." This will depend on every room having a printer or fax — a feature of new hotels such as Melbourne's Sheraton Towers Southgate, due to open in late 1991.

Travel databases available to hotel business centers supply information on airline routes and fares, exchange rates, weather forecasts, city guides and features on sightseeing and restaurants. Soon, users will be able to book flights and hotels through the computer and have tickets delivered by fax.

Other futuristic gadgets will also simplify life on the road. In Kuala Lumpur's Subang International Airport, Asia's first foreign exchange machines change foreign bank notes into Malaysian dollars. These machines, which handle 10 currencies, respond to users in languages appropriate to those currencies. They can detect forged bank

Continued on Page 10

The Carlyle Hotel



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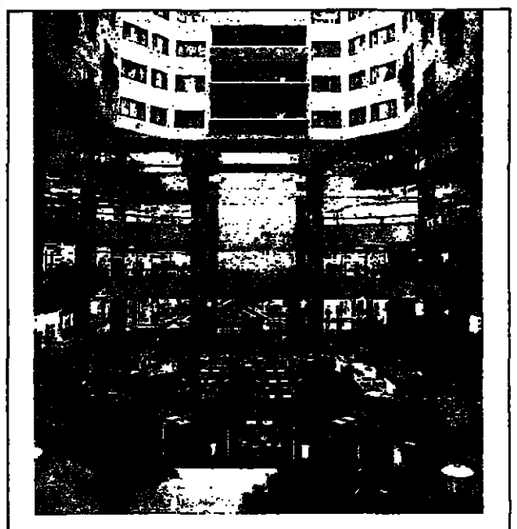

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ADVERTISING SECTION

London Services: Butlers to Personal Computers

London hoteliers are becoming committed to the notion that what is good for business travelers is good for business, and traveling executives are becoming more demanding about the office-away-from-office that hotels can offer. Old-fashioned service combined with sophisticated facilities has become essential.

Increasingly, executives on the road are looking less for their own creature comforts — although a minibar and good bathrobe are always appreciated — and more for the support that will help them do their jobs, from fax machines to conference rooms and secretarial help.

The Sheraton Skyline Hotel, voted Best UK Airport Hotel by readers of Executive Travel Magazine

Individual services seen as prime lure

for the past three years, offers executive amenities that include an in-house audiovisual network, a conference room for up to 500, smaller meeting rooms for up to 50 people and personal computers for rent.

A business center will be opened later this year, and the 352-room hotel's Colony Luncheon Club is the first club in the Heathrow area designed specifically for business entertainment. Guests can tune into Cable News Network (CNN), which many American executives traveling abroad regard as their information umbilical cord to home.

THE EDWARDIAN HOTELS

The business center at the Hampshire Hotel, London.

"With our very extensive employee-training programs, our staff are very much aware of the needs of our guests and, indeed, those of our individual business travelers," says Joy Lister, Sheraton Skyline's director of sales.

Closer to London, the Sheraton Park Tower, with 295 rooms, caters to about 45 percent American business executives and is expanding its amenities for executives. The hotel's Business Center offers general secretarial support as well as telex, fax and courier services and CNN.

"We've just introduced two mobile phones and expect to introduce several more," hotel spokesperson Georgina Sullivan says. "People who bring computers in some cases can connect them in their rooms." The hotel has executive floors with additional phones and larger rooms. Butler services on the top three floors were introduced in April.

"The butlers, who are specially trained, are there to give personal attention and are available 24 hours. We have both men and women butlers," Ms. Sullivan says. One time-honored must for attracting top business travelers, she adds, is a good hotel bar: "Our bartenders are good at remembering previous guests, which makes the guest look good when he or she brings others along."

Edwardian Hotels, London's largest privately owned hotel group, also emphasizes the business of business. Edwardian's Berkshire Hotel has a Japanese guest relations manager, while its Hampshire Hotel on Leicester Square operates a Business Center that even has a paper shredder.

The group's newest hotel, the former Skyway near Heathrow Airport, is undergoing a $45 million upgrading with a decidedly business-oriented approach. The 460-room hotel, renamed the Edwardian International, will have a 24-hour Business Center as well as a conference room for up to 600 people.

Edwardian, whose clientele is 75 percent business travelers, has also linked with Burberrys to provide a gift service, according to Louise Dresher, Edwardian's marketing manager. "People who go away on business often need to bring a present home," she says. "The link with Burberrys means that all you have to do is place an order with the concierge by 10 a.m. and by 4 p.m. it's gift-wrapped, on your bed and charged to your room bill."

Ms. Dresher says that Edwardian executives are continually looking for new business facilities options. "The more you can provide for the business traveler, the bigger percentage of business travel you are going to get," she says. "However, you have to review your facilities and make sure you are supplying the latest technology that is required in today's climate."

Alison Moxom, the director of Travel for Industry, a company that specializes in handling travel arrangements for international corporations, agrees that the business traveler is becoming much more concerned about the range of services that hotels can offer.

"Increasingly, the business traveler needs to do business at all times of the day or night with home offices in different time zones," Ms. Moxom says. "Hotels and travel services are realizing that they are in a *business* business."

Ms. Moxom says that soon it will not be enough for hotels to offer standard business conveniences. "Hotels need to have more than 10 telephones outside their conference rooms," she says. "They also need portable faxes that do not take a week to get installed. Finally, they are going to need computers or, at the very least, immediate access to them. If the president of a company turns up happy because he's got his presentation on a disk, his demeanor may quickly change [if he is unable to use the disk]. The competitive hotels will be in touch with this sort of technology."

Ms. Moxom also believes that hotels may start offering particular in-room business services. "If you had a hotel with a fax in every room, that place would be full," she says. "Hotels are going to need to get competitive. They must start listening to the problems businessmen face and address them."

Sean Kelly

Big-City Charm in New York Apartment Hotels

Business travelers to New York are increasingly discovering the charms of the city's apartment hotels. As one regular client, a Swiss pharmaceuticals executive, puts it: "They're like staying in one's own New York pied-à-terre." In addition, they are often more economical than other hotels.

The Swiss executive adds that the hotels are "staffed by people who make a point of understanding the individual needs of their clients, the rooms have personal touches not found in the more institutional hotels, and the rates are often

Most hotels contain fine restaurants

more favorable than at the larger places."

The Carlyle is the most established of such hotels. Located on Madison Avenue and 76th Street in the heart of the city's chic Upper East Side, the Carlyle is convenient to many of the city's major museums as well as its tonier galleries and boutiques.

Built in 1930, the Carlyle has hosted such notables as Harry Truman, John Kennedy and Nancy Reagan over the years. Recent celebrity guests include Jack Nicholson, Walter Matthau, Jack Lemmon, Pearl Bailey, Sidney Poitier, Johnny Carson, Goldie Hawn and Kurt Russell, Sam Shepard and Jessica Lang, and Sylvester Stallone.

The late George Markham, with The Carlyle for 30 years until his death earlier this year, had this to say about the hotel: "From top to bottom we are all servants. A grin and a good morning are carried to our guests."

In addition to service, other amenities include the Bemelmans Bar, so-called because of its murals by Ludwig Bemelmans, illustrator of the classic children's book Madeline; fine dining at the Carlyle Restaurant; and buffet dining and cabaret entertainment in the Cafe Carlyle. Of special interest to the business traveler are the newly opened fitness center and the fax machines that have been added to such features as clerical and secretarial services, translators and a library of international newspapers and business publications.

On Park Avenue and 59th Street is Delmonico's, located "in the most fashionable quarter of the East Side, accessible to major financial and corporate headquarters which line Park Avenue," as John J. Bacco, general manager, describes it.

Built in 1927, the hotel has been undergoing a complete redecoration over the past two years. "The refurbishment program has resulted in superbly appointed suites which would meet the demands of the most discriminating business traveler," Mr. Bacco points out.

In addition to its other business clientele, Delmonico's has also become "a temporary habitat for Hollywood writers and directors," he adds. Two restaurants, Kaplan's and Regine's, provide room service ranging from simple American fare to nouvelle cuisine. Concierge service is also available for both business planning and on-the-town reservations.

Just down the avenue is The Lombardy, built in 1926 by William Randolph Hearst. Over the years it has become the New York residence of choice for such people as Mae West, Bette Davis, Tyrone Power and Linda Christian, and Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton.

The Lombardy's restaurant, Laurent, was opened in 1951 and is the oldest eating establishment in New York to be operated continuously by the same owner, Laurent Llosas. It also gets a roster of famous regulars — among them Anthony Quinn, Christopher Plummer, Faye Dunaway and Mick Jagger — who are as attracted to the Provençal cuisine as they are to the wine cellar, which at some 30,000 bottles is the second largest collection in the United States.

Under the guidance of Werner Hoefer, managing director, The Lombardy has also been undergoing an extensive renovation over the past two years.

The hotel foyer has been completely refurbished, and apartments have been given marble entrances, traditional furnishings, and works of art. Mr. Hoefer is also proud of one of the hotel's most long-standing assets, its staff. "Most of them have been here for decades," he says, "and they're like family to the guests."

D.V.G.

PLAZA ATHENEE

La Régence restaurant in New York's Plaza Athénée.

Space-Age

Continued from Page 9

notes and are small enough to fit in the corner of a hotel business center.

There is a limit, however, to the desire for more technology. James A. Smith, Hilton vice president for China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea and the Philippines and chairman of the Hong Kong Hotels Association, says hotels can be overcomputerized. Also general manager of the Hong Kong Hilton, Mr. Smith stresses the importance of the human element. "A businessman must have efficiency from a hotel and deal with a trained staff," he says. "Machines break down. Guests still want personal service."

Another trend of the 1980s was the worldwide proliferation of combined convention and business centers. Nearly every major North American city, from St. Louis to New York, now has a convention center with modern office and communications equipment.

The Dallas Market Center houses Informat, a unique showplace geared to high-tech trade shows. The newest mega-complexes are self-contained satellite cities where business travelers can eat, sleep and entertain as well as work.

The Taipei World Trade Center is among the world's most extensive and modern multipurpose business complexes. The 34-story International Trade Building, opened in 1988, is headquarters for the China External Trade Development Council (CETRA). The business services complex provides office space, modern communications equipment, recreation facilities and dining rooms.

In a few decades, small business meetings may be held in outer space. Japan's Shimizu Corporation plans to open a hotel in orbit by the year 2020. The 64-room hotel will feature a reception hall, restaurant and specially adapted exercise rooms.

Prices will restrict the space hotel to high-fliers — in more than one sense. A two-day stay, including the trip aboard a U.S.-developed space plane, will cost from 25 to 30 million yen (US$170,000 to $200,000) per guest.

For business travelers of the future, even the sky may not be the limit.

Garry Marchant

Global Business-Travel Updates

● **The Astir Hotel Co.**, owned by the National Bank of Greece, operates a total of 10 luxury hotels in Athens, its suburbs, and on the islands of Rhodes, Crete and Corfu. The Astir Palace hotel in Athens' central business district offers totally soundproof and air-conditioned rooms. The Astir Palace Vouliagmeni, a 30-minute drive from downtown Athens, has its own 80-acre park overlooking the sea and offers luxurious amenities for leisure and business travelers.

● **New York's Hotel Plaza Athénée** has just begun an enhancement of its assets both indoors and out, according to Robin J. Axness, director of sales and marketing. The program will consist of the installation of red outdoor awnings on a par with its sister hotel in Paris, as well as new facilities for the business traveler. An executive boardroom will be installed, along with a state-of-the-art conference room. Completion is planned for January 1991. The hotel is also home to La Régence, a French restaurant that has been awarded three stars by The New York Times.

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Taipei: Business Travel Hub

Business travel is becoming more and more important for Taiwan's tourist industry, primarily because business travelers are making up an increasingly larger portion of visitor arrivals.

Several of Taipei's hotels have designated entire floors for business travelers — the Hilton, Ambassador, Asiaworld Plaza and Grand Hyatt. Other hotels explain that they need no special floors for business people because all of their rooms are designed and operated for business travelers. And most of the hotels are adding new facilities and services especially to attract a business clientele.

The 606-room Howard Plaza, for

Three top-class hotels opened this year

example, is adding a new PC room to its business center and next year will offer a special package aimed at reducing costs for business guests. The hotel also operates a special facility in another part of town with 69 extra-large rooms containing kitchenettes for long-term guests. The Nikko-managed Royal, with 203 rooms, is doubling the size of its business center and adding another meeting room. The Royal's sauna and health room are also being expanded and moved to the roof.

The Ritz, the first all-business hotel in Taipei, has built up a loyal clientele through its attention to personalized service and facilities that include a lounge with free beverages and no-charge meeting space for in-house guests. Half of the hotel's 204 rooms are suites, an especially popular feature with businessmen who avoid Taipei's horrendous traffic by scheduling meetings in their rooms.

The Asiaworld Plaza has two executive floors that offer separate check-in, 24-hour security, a PC in each room, a lounge with free beverages and free 10-person meeting rooms. A special no-smoking ladies' floor will be ready for its first guests in October.

Taipei has three new top-class hotels this year. The 908-room Grand Hyatt, located in the Taipei World Trade Center complex, is Taiwan's largest and the first of the three to open. The Regent of Taipei has 560 rooms and partially opened only in August; it was followed shortly afterward by the independently operated Sherwood, the smallest of the three with 350 rooms.

The city's major hotels are all catering to the conference attendees who use the new Taipei International Convention Center (next to the Taipei World Trade Center), which opened on Dec. 3, 1989. By June this year, the convention complex had hosted 110 meetings, the largest with 1,800 people. It has a total capacity of 6,700, and its largest conference hall can accommodate 3,100. Its facilities will be put to a test by the world conference of the American Society of Travel Agents, which is expected to bring in 6,000 people in September 1991.

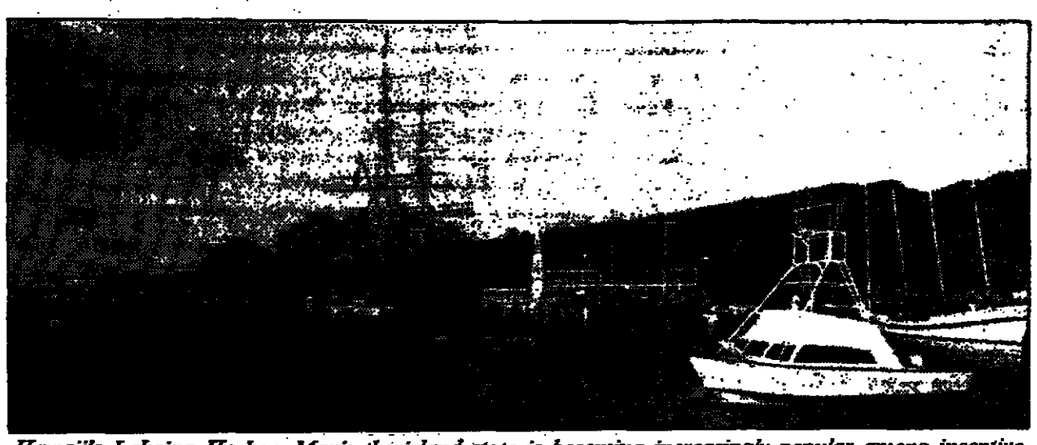
Taiwan's formerly limited capacity to handle extensive international air traffic is being expanded this year. United Airlines has made Taipei a mini-hub and has boosted weekly departures from just 11 early in the year to 42 by August. Over roughly the same period, Northwest increased its departures from seven to 20. South African Airways added a third weekly Taipei-Johannesburg flight last November, and KLM added a fifth weekly Taipei-Amsterdam flight in March.

Cathay Pacific has switched from Tristars to larger Boeing 747s on some of its Taipei services; Singapore Airlines, which added two Taipei-Singapore flights last year, is putting on another one this October. Japan Asia Airways has added more flights between Taiwan and Japan, and Thai International inaugurated a new direct Taipei-Phuket service in March.

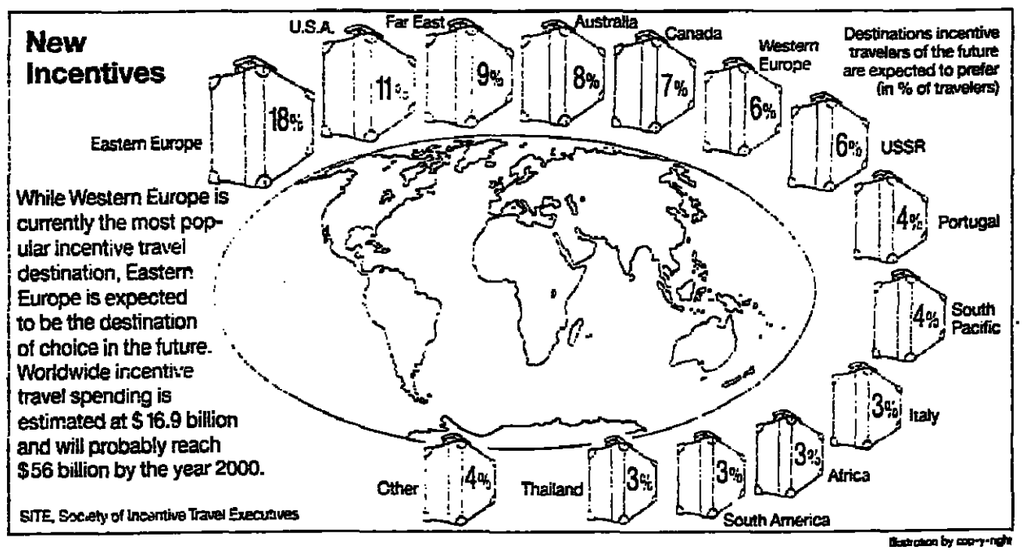
China Airlines is beefing up services regionally, to the United States and to Europe through the acquisition of new Boeing 747 and Airbus A300-600 aircraft. Tradewinds Airlines, a subsidiary of Singapore airlines, began offering the first Kaohsiung-Singapore direct service in August on a thrice-weekly schedule.

More developments are in the offing: government authorities have announced that about 15 new international airlines will be granted traffic rights within the next five years.

Earl Wieman



Hawaii's Lahaina Harbor, Maui: the island state is becoming increasingly popular among incentive travelers, not only for its tropical beauty but also for its role as a link between Asia and the West.



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Incentive Trips: Vacations That Motivate

Companies are realizing that, as a tangible reward for employees' efforts, an "incentive" trip to an exotic locale is less expensive than a cash reward, while the employee gets a dream vacation.

Incentive travel can be designed to motivate an internal sales force, reward franchisees or attract new distributorships. Increasingly, however, travel incentives are being used for results other than increased sales, thereby bringing non-sales personnel into such programs.

"Incentive travel used to be a relatively small part of the travel business, but now it's become a ma-

U.S. incentive travel spending was $2.4 billion in 1989

jor part," says Jan Pinney, a Hawaii-based travel consultant, pointing out that European incentive trips to Hawaii are increasing.

According to a survey conducted in December by Incentive magazine, the number of travel incentives awarded by U.S. companies rose faster in 1989 than sales or merchandise premiums, 9.5 percent over 1988. The Society of Incentive Travel Executives (SITE) reports that overall U.S. incentive-travel spending reached $5.1 billion in 1989.

In some industries, the increase was much higher. In the U.S. apparel industry, for example, travel incentive spending rose an estimated 12 percent; in the automobile industry, 10.8 percent. Another barometer, American Express Group Incentive Services (known as Aegis), has seen double-digit growth in the last six years.

Affluence is one reason that travel incentives are replacing merchandise in many companies. As people have accumulated more and more durable goods, intangibles take on a patina of glamour mere things could never have. "When you're trying to motivate, tangible items don't work as well as romantic items," says Brian Froelich, senior vice president of American Express Business Travel Operations. "It's hard to inspire someone over a toaster."

Stephen M. Weinstein, who heads a New York incentive marketing agency, concurs: "Travel is the best motivator. It's the things that dreams are made of. Merchandise just isn't as glamorous."

A company that awards incentive trips is also promoting itself. "You can watch a beautiful TV set and appreciate it," notes Randall Brown, head of incentive programs for Xerox Corp. "But neighbors, friends and relatives do not know you got it from Xerox. With a travel program, they automatically know. You communicate that Xerox is a good company to work for."

Business incentive travel has benefited from the fact that international travel costs, especially for group buying, have gone down in recent years. Richard Graham, president of Grand Marketing Group in Minneapolis and president of the Society of Incentive Travel Executives, points out that exotic locations are easily accessible in hours, not days, and that "when you get there, you're not deprived of creature comforts."

Hotels used by incentive groups are always first-class — a problem in recently opened Eastern Europe, where a general lack of amenities presents problems for U.S. and EC incentive-travel planners. That is sure to change, however. "When American hotels start going into Poland, you know groups will follow," says Dominic Gatto, editor of Corporate and Incentive Travel magazine.

In putting together a particular program, corporate marketing managers work with an airline, tourist authority, convention and visitor's bureau and hoteliers. Destination management companies, a new name for ground suppliers, help coordinate all site activities, such as tours and entertainment. Most large luxury hotels happily accommodate incentive groups, but even smaller deluxe hotels, like the Plaza Athenée on New York's Upper East Side, now book tours. "Incentive houses are not just doing the large hotels anymore," says Robin Axness, the hotel's marketing manager.

Steve Weinstein

Japan: Extras for Executive Travelers

Mention hotels like the Imperial, Okura, Nikko, New Otani, Palace and Prince to frequent visitors to Tokyo and they will undoubtedly form a mental picture of deluxe accommodations and fine service. The good news is that today's international business travelers are enjoying even better facilities.

Thanks to an industry-wide effort to better meet the needs of corporate travelers, services for business travelers are also being upgraded.

Most Japanese hotels with high percentages of business guests now have executive-service lounges

Valet service and wireless phones

and multipurpose rooms capable of housing everything from press conferences and sales meetings to cocktail receptions and banquets.

Many hotels also offer health clubs with pools, saunas and jacuzzis as well as shopping arcades. For new hotels built with international business travelers in mind, these facilities have become standard equipment. It is what hotels can provide guests in addition to these basics that is now making news on the business-travel circuit.

Perhaps because of Tokyo's breakneck pace, many hotels in the city strive to be serene havens for their guests. Some, like the Takanawa Prince Hotel — with a sylvan setting replete with traditional Japanese garden — can count on the quality of their environments as well as services to help make executive guests more productive.

The Imperial is currently engaged in a $100-million, 5-year renewal project in which, among other things, it expects to convert its entire fifth floor into non-guestroom facilities capable of accommodating small group meetings, press conferences and even musical rehearsals.

The New Otani has embarked on an even more ambitious project that not only includes renovation but also the construction of a 30-story "intelligent" building. To be called the New Otani Garden Court, this facility is scheduled for completion next spring. The Nikko Hotel International group's current expansion program will usher in a new hotel in Sydney this month, one in Atlanta next month and the deluxe Hotel Nikko Beverly Park in Los Angeles next autumn.

The Hotel Nikko Beverly Park, a seven-story, 304-room luxury hotel that faces La Cienega Boulevard, reflects the trend of providing executive travelers with upmarket facilities and services.

Guest amenities at what will be the Nikko's sixth directly operated hotel in the Americas include a health club, business center and VIP and frequent-guest lounges.

The Hotel Okura is in the final phase of alterations that include an extra telephone line in each room for business travelers with facsimile machines and PCs. By October, guests will also be able to rent in-house wireless phones so that they can receive or call — even overseas — from anywhere in the hotel.

Seven-days-a-week valet service, two-hour or overnight pressing service and 24-hour room service are all part of the Okura's continuing efforts to help make life easier for its executive guests.

These are but a few ways Japan's leading hotels are helping to foster increased personal productivity as well as comfort for the international business traveler.

Sage Ballard

Sage Ballard is a free-lance writer based in Tokyo.

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Steve Weinstein is a free-lance writer based in New York.

Earl Wieman is a free-lance writer based in Taipei.

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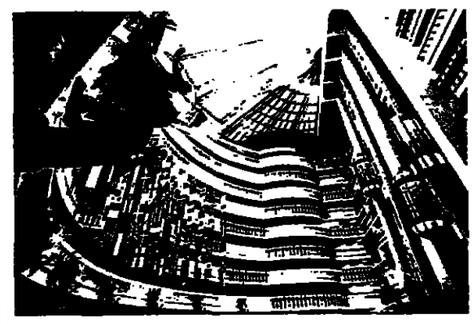

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MARKET DIARY

ECONOMY: *Production Slows*

(Continued from first finance page)

Kleinwort Benson said a tightening of supplies is likely to push oil prices back over $30 a barrel during the fourth quarter.

He called for action from the International Energy Agency to release strategic reserves of oil from its member countries in order to alleviate any potential shortages.

Other statistics released in Washington Tuesday gave a mixed picture of the U.S. economy.

The Commerce Department reported that construction spending posted a slight 0.4 percent gain in July, the first advance in four months. Residential, non-residential and government spending totaled a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $442.2 billion, up 3.1 percent from July 1989.

But the department revised June's spending downward to show a drop of 0.9 percent. Previously, it had said spending in June was unchanged.

The Labor Department said nonfarm productivity rose at a revised annual rate of 1.5 percent in the second quarter. Although the rate was down slightly from the original estimate of 1.6 percent, it was the first such increase in 18 months. Productivity had declined at a 1.9 percent rate in the first quarter.

Analysts expressed concern about a rise in labor costs, however. The department said unit labor costs, a key indicator of future price inflation, rose 4.3 percent in the second quarter, well above the 3.3 percent rise during all of 1989.

"Even before the Iraqi situation, the U.S. economy was facing an entrenched, underlying labor cost inflation of between 4 and 5 percent," said Allen Sinai, chief economist for The Boston Co. "That doesn't allow for any profits."

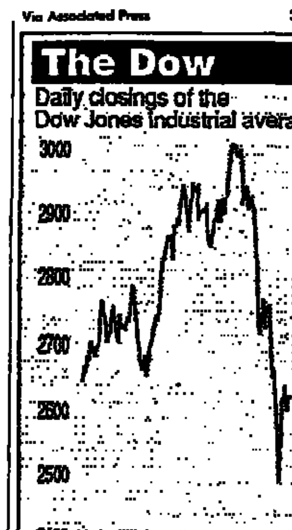
In the manufacturing sector, productivity increased 4 percent, or double the 2 percent rise for all of 1989, Tuesday's report said. Unit labor costs in that sector rose 2.2 percent, the same as the 2.2 percent increase during all of last year.

The labor cost figures added to anxiety in the bond market. The yield on the benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury bond rose to 9.2 percent from 8.98 percent Friday.

On the stock market, broad market guages edged slightly higher. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.16 to 177.13, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index was up 0.53 to 323.09.

(Reuters, AP, UPI, AFP)

Via Associated Press Sept. 4



IHT

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2590.84	2618.87	2573.02	2613.37	— 0.99
Trans	893.12	900.15	884.99	896.08	— 5.36
Util	194.98	196.37	194.10	196.05	+ 0.12
Comp	896.24	904.52	889.91	902.28	— 1.51

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	382.85	377.96	382.85	+0.82
Transp.	231.64	228.63	230.60	—1.04
Utilities	128.52	127.08	128.52	+0.08
Finance	24.00	23.72	23.98	—0.02
SP 500	323.09	319.11	323.09	+0.53
SP 100	307.11	302.69	307.11	+0.71

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	177.32	175.59	177.13	+0.16
Industrials	222.15	219.99	222.15	+0.41
Transp.	140.77	139.59	140.77	—0.56
Utilities	82.89	82.22	82.89	—0.18
Finance	124.32	123.45	124.32	—0.03

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	381.67	+0.46	382.86	402.08
Industrials	408.13	+1.19	410.71	429.01
Finance	382.74	—0.76	382.07	397.41
Insurance	445.67	+0.15	446.09	467.47
Utilities	511.04	+0.88	446.09	467.47
Banks	286.77	—0.24	284.10	298.57
Transp.	409.51	—4.00	419.34	444.59

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
323.51	321.58	322.74	—0.65

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	89.33	+0.22
10 Utilities	90.03	+0.28
10 Industrials	88.64	+0.16

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	72,940,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	115,808,510
Amex 4 p.m. volume	8,790,000
Amex prev. cons. close	8,250,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	78,140,900
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	79,851,000
NYSE volume up	38,446,000
NYSE volume down	37,220,880
Amex volume up	3,997,450
Amex volume down	3,583,835
NASDAQ volume up	28,514,221
NASDAQ volume down	31,450,350

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Aug. 31	333,303	501,522	67,011
Aug. 30	353,499	576,656	127,848
Aug. 29	409,487	389,320	27,095
Aug. 28	451,527	473,859	68,279
Aug. 27	544,318	429,990	5,452

*Included in the sales figures

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PinWst	21865	12¾	12¼	12⅝	—⅜
GenEl	15735	61⅞	60⅝	61¼	— ¾
PhilMr s	12112	45⅛	44½	45⅛	
IBM	12005	102⅝	100¾	102½	+ ⅝
EKodak	11042	40⅞	40⅛	40¾	+ ½
Exxon	11025	50⅛	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅛
Boeing s	10898	48¼	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅜
CotlCp	10861	24½	24	24¼	
AmExp	10578	24⅛	23½	24	— ⅛
AT&T	10306	32	31½	32	— ⅛
FdNM s	7837	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	— ¼
WalMt s	7477	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	+ ¼
GlbM n	7355	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Waste s	7143	38⅛	37⅜	38⅛	+ ⅛
Chevrn	6833	75⅞	75¼	75⅝	

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Hlthav n	5975	1⅞	1⅞	1½	
SNk I93wt	5234	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Presd A	3553	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
PW Nk pwt	3373	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Dk Nk wt	3351	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅜
SNk I93wt	2807	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
DowC rt	2720	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ½
ENSCO	2510	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
Coron g	1950	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
SclPhb n	1570	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
BT Nk wt	1366	43⅛	42⅝	43	+2¼
EksNk wt	1343	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
ContAir	1333	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
BergB s	1228	23¼	22⅞	23	— ⅛
Hasbro	1202	14½	14⅛	14¼	— ¼

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	673	885
Declined	814	595
Unchanged	473	472
Total Issues	1960	1952
New Highs	5	2
New Lows	82	88

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	200	290
Declined	291	219
Unchanged	257	208
Total Issues	748	717
New Highs	1	
New Lows	35	30

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	789	984
Declined	1,009	789
Unchanged	2,470	2,497
Total Issues	4,268	4,270

S&P 100 Index Options

Sept. 4

Strike Price	Calls-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Puts-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
270	—	—	—	—	⅛	2¼	4½	6¼
275	—	34⅛	—	—	1⅛	3⅜	5½	—
280	—	—	—	—	1½	4⅛	6½	8
285	21½	—	—	—	1⅜	4⅜	7¼	—
290	20	21⅝	—	—	2⅛	5⅜	8¼	10⅝
295	15½	18	—	—	3⅛	7⅜	9⅝	—
300	11⅛	14½	18¾	—	4	8⅜	10⅝	13
305	8	13	14	—	5⅝	9½	14	—
310	5⅜	9⅜	12½	15	7⅛	12⅛	15½	18
315	3	7	9⅝	—	10⅝	15¼	18½	—
320	1⅞	4⅝	7⅛	9⅝	13½	16½	20½	23⅛
325	⅝	3¼	6	—	18½	22⅝	—	—
330	⅜	2	3⅝	—	25⅛	25½	28½	28⅝
335	¼	1	2	—	29	—	—	—
340	⅛	⅝	1⅝	—	34	36⅝	—	—
345	⅛	⅜	—	—	41	—	—	—
350	⅛	¼	—	1½	—	47⅝	—	—
355	—	⅛	—	—	—	52	—	—
360	1/16	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—
365	—	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 89,466 ; total open int. 489,948
Puts: total vol. 104,384 ; total open int. 452,494
Source: CBOE.

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE Sept. 4

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Sep	Oct	Dec	Puts—Last Sep	Oct	Dec
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	79	r	r	r	r	r	1.22
81.62	80	r	r	r	r	r	1.57
81.62	81	0.75	1.07	r	r	r	r
81.62	82	0.40	r	1.11	r	r	r
81.62	83	0.14	r	r	r	r	r
81.62	85	r	r	0.41	r	r	r
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	175	r	r	r	0.83	r	r
188.12	177½	r	r	r	r	r	2.05
188.12	180	r	r	8.42	r	1.05	r
188.12	182½	r	r	r	0.57	1.42	3.90
188.12	185	r	r	4.80	0.80	2.60	5.15
188.12	187½	1.55	r	r	1.70	3.59	6.70
188.12	190	0.75	1.79	2.80	3.30	5.50	r
188.12	192½	0.35	r	2.10	5.25	r	r
188.12	195	r	r	r	r	7.05	11.50
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	83	r	r	r	r	r	0.30
86.36	84½	r	r	r	r	r	0.45
86.36	85	r	r	r	0.10	r	0.85
86.36	85½	r	r	r	0.13	0.60	r
86.36	86	r	0.51	r	0.30	r	1.60
86.36	86½	0.24	0.52	r	0.48	1.14	r
86.36	87	0.09	r	0.36	1.08	1.30	2.12
86.36	87½	r	r	0.26	r	r	2.58
86.36	88	r	r	r	1.08	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
Dollar	85½	r	r	r	0.22	r	r
86.36	86½	0.20	r	r	r	r	
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	59	4.45	r	4.56	r	r	r
63.37	61	r	r	r	0.03	0.25	0.66
63.37	61½	0.85	s	s	0.05	s	
63.37	62	1.30	r	r	0.15	0.51	1.06
63.37	62½	0.92	s	s	0.25	s	
63.37	63	0.58	r	1.42	0.38	0.79	1.38
63.37	63½	0.37	s	s	0.66	s	
63.37	64	0.22	0.67	1.27	0.83	1.42	2.82
63.37	64½	0.18	s	s	1.43	s	
63.37	65	0.06	0.32	0.77	r	r	r
63.37	65½	r	r	s	2.25	r	
63.37	67	r	0.11	r	r	r	r
63.37	68	r	r	0.26	r	r	
62,500 West German Marks-European Style.							
63.37	63	r	r	r	r	0.88	r
63.37	64	r	r	1.20	r	r	
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	66	r	r	3.90	r	r	0.21
69.70	67	r	r	r	r	r	0.53
69.70	68	1.68	r	r	0.06	0.31	0.74
69.70	69	0.92	r	r	0.26	r	r
69.70	69½	0.59	s	s	r	s	
69.70	70	0.39	0.75	1.20	0.80	r	1.58
69.70	71	0.14	r	0.90	r	r	r
69.70	71½	0.09	s	s	r	s	
69.70	72	r	0.22	0.62	r	r	r
69.70	73	r	r	0.42	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	74½	r	s	s	0.24	s	
76.22	71	r	4.80	r	r	r	r
76.22	73	r	r	r	r	r	0.90
76.22	74	r	r	r	0.16	0.50	1.13
76.22	76	0.88	r	r	0.78	r	r
76.22	77	r	0.96	r	1.20	r	r
76.22	79	r	r	0.94	r	r	
76.22	80	r	r	0.70	r	r	
62,500 Ecus-cents per unit.							
ECU	128	3.24	r	r	r	r	

Total call vol. 15,563 Call open int. 357,298
Total put vol. 19,316 Put open int. 415,445
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Harleysville Natl	Q	.20	9-28	9-14
USUAL				
Hoch Co	Q	.05	10-31	10-17
Petrol Heat Pwr B	Q	.42½	10-1	9-14
Seaboard Corp	Q	.12½	9-28	9-18

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual
Source: UPI.

European Commodities

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
LONDON SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Oct	240.20	240.40	243.80	236.60	237.20	237.40
Dec	231.60	242.00	241.00	234.00	231.00	241.40
Mar	231.60	231.80	234.40	230.00	231.20	231.40
May	231.60	232.00	232.00	231.40	231.00	232.00
Aug	231.40	234.00	233.00	233.00	232.00	235.00
Oct	231.60	232.40	233.00	232.60	232.00	225.00
Dec	221.00	235.00	230.00	230.00	220.00	226.00
Volume: 2,486 lots of 50 tons.						
LONDON COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	725	727	730	711	717	720
Dec	766	768	775	757	762	763
Mar	797	798	806	790	794	795
May	817	818	827	817	813	816
Jul	837	838	847	836	833	837
Sep	857	858	862	857	852	856
Dec	881	882	884	881	877	879
Volume: 3,672 lots of 10 tons.						
LONDON COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Sep	585	589	584	577	582	585
Nov	614	615	620	607	609	610
Jan	633	634	634	630	631	632
Mar	636	638	641	636	637	638
May	648	652	654	649	652	654
Jul	660	665	667	665	665	668
Sep	670	680	683	683	685	690
Volume: 3,904 lots of 5 tons.						
LONDON GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Sep	260.75	N.A.	264.50	255.75	N.A.	260.00
Oct	260.50	260.75	264.50	255.00	260.25	N.A.
Nov	261.50	261.75	264.75	255.50	259.50	N.A.
Dec	260.00	261.00	264.25	255.50	259.00	260.00
Jan	254.80	256.00	258.25	253.00	251.25	255.00
Feb	245.00	N.A.	250.00	243.00	241.25	N.A.
Mar	238.00	N.A.	234.00	234.00	250.00	227.00
Apl	224.00	N.A.	229.50	200.00	242.00	247.00
May	219.00	230.00	N.T.	N.T.	225.00	228.00
Volume: 18,505 lots of 100 tons.						

PARIS SUGAR French francs per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Oct	1,465	1,440	1,456	1,461	+10
Dec	1,451	1,425	1,431	1,433	+6
Mar	1,455	1,425	1,443	1,445	+14
May	1,447	1,430	1,445	1,455	+5
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,480	1,500	+12
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,440	1,465	+13

Est. vol.: 1,284 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 432 lots. Open interest: 15,797.
Sources: Paris Bourse du Commerce, London Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1848.00	1870.00	1852.00	1854.00
Forward	1883.00	1884.00	1870.00	1871.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1563.00	1565.00	1574.00	1576.00
Forward	1539.00	1540.00	1553.00	1554.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	460.00	462.00	461.50	465.00
Forward	461.00	462.00	466.00	468.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	11250.00	11300.00	11350.00	11400.00
Forward	11050.00	11075.00	11125.00	11175.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5755.00	5765.00	5755.00	5785.00
Forward	5872.00	5873.00	5870.00	5875.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1590.00	1595.00	1613.00	1620.00
Forward	1514.00	1515.00	1525.00	1528.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.775	0.77
Coffee, lb	0.87	0.87
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.417	1.417
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	4.74	4.80
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	105.00	108.00
Tin, lb	3.7557	3.8286
Zinc, lb	0.81	0.81

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Dollar Finishes Mixed As Trading Stays Light

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar ended mixed in quiet New York trading on Tuesday, benefiting from weakness in the Deutsche mark and Swiss franc, while the yen continued to show strength.

Activity was slight, as U.S. traders returned from a long holiday weekend.

"It was the first day back and the first trading day of the month, so it was pretty featureless," said John McCarthy, chief dealer of Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank.

The dollar closed at 1.5815 DM, up from 1.5770 DM Friday, and at 1.3135 Swiss francs, compared with 1.3093. The market was closed Monday for Labor Day.

The dollar fell to 143.50 yen, down from 143.75 yen Friday.

The mark and Swiss franc's descents against the yen in crosstrading highlighted Tuesday's activity. The mark finished at 90.74 yen, down from 91.15 yen Friday, while the franc ended at 109.25 yen, down from 109.83 yen Friday.

Dealers said the yen's strength stemmed from rising Japanese interest rates, including the 0.75 point increase in the discount rate last week to 6 percent.

But some traders said they were puzzled with the yen's rise, given the gain in oil prices Tuesday and the decline of Tokyo stock prices Monday and Tuesday.

Robert White, vice president of First Interstate Bank in Los Angeles, said that the mark was hurt a bit by news that the Bundesbank was withdrawing its tender offer for German unity bonds and that the franc was hurt by news of labor problems in Switzerland.

However, he and others expect the market to just bide time until Friday's release of U.S. employment data for August, unless tensions flare up in the Mideast.

The dollar rose against the pound, which ended at $1.8790, down from $1.8903 on Friday. The U.S. currency also rose against the French franc, to 5.2995 from 5.2865.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar ended narrowly mixed in technically driven activity centered on cross-trading in the absence of fresh news, dealers said.

The afternoon's yen recovery on the crosses helped the dollar offset earlier losses against European currencies.

"European currencies were bid for yen this morning on technical adjustments, but traders began to buy yen on the crosses later due to narrowing interest-rate differentials," said one dealer.

The dollar closed at 1.5828 DM, down from Monday's close of 1.5835, and at 143.60 yen, up from 143.45.

The U.S. currency also ended at 1.3180 Swiss francs, up slightly from 1.3160 Monday, and at 5.3000 French francs, down a bit from 5.3075.

The pound closed at $1.8765 in London, compared with Monday's $1.8705.

Foreign Exchange

Britain's ECU Plan Is Aired

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Community monetary experts were tight-lipped late Tuesday after meeting on Britain's "hard ECU" plan for EC monetary union, saying they planned to report their views to their finance ministers.

The EC monetary committee, which groups top central bank and treasury officials, heard at a special meeting the views of all member states on the proposal by Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major of Britain for the European Currency Unit to be converted into a hard currency in its own right.

After the meeting, the Italian chairman of the committee, Mario Sarcinelli, would not comment on the outcome.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

K Mart Fined $6 Million on Imports

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The U.S. Customs Service said Tuesday it fined K Mart Corp. and its subsidiary, K Mart Taiwan Ltd., $6 million on charges of violating quota controls on textile imports from Taiwan and South Korea.

A government investigation revealed that K Mart, which has its headquarters in Troy, Michigan, manipulated the prices of various textile articles imported from the Asian countries beginning in 1982.

Intelsat Sues Over Botched Launch

WASHINGTON (AP) — Intelsat, the international satellite organization, has filed a lawsuit seeking $400 million from the rocket builder Martin Marietta for a launch that left a $145-million satellite in a useless orbit.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Baltimore, accuses Martin Marietta of miswiring its Titan 3 rocket and botching the launch for which Intelsat paid $115 million.

UTC Faces Fines on Waste Disposal

HARTFORD, Connecticut (AP) — The federal Environmental Protection Agency on Tuesday charged United Technologies Corp. with failing to comply with federal laws on the management of hazardous waste at six production plants.

The agency said inspections of five Pratt & Whitney Aircraft manufacturing plants and one Hamilton Standard plant revealed more than 100 violations of the law.

Julie Belaga, the agency's regional administrator in New England, said UTC faces fines and penalties "in the millions" of dollars. She said the alleged violations did not pose any direct threat to human health.

Bank of New England Sells Unit

BOSTON (AP) — Bank of New England Corp. said Tuesday it had agreed to sell for $75 million most of Bank of New England-Old Colony, its Rhode Island subsidiary, to the Citizens Financial Group of Rhode Island. Citizens Financial is part of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group.

The deal, which requires the approval of federal regulators, is the last big step in the Bank of New England's effort to boost its capital and to restructure and trim its operations.

Daimler-Benz Takes Over Siliconix

SANTA CLARA, California (Reuters) — Siliconix Inc. said Tuesday it had filed a plan of reorganization under which a subsidiary of Daimler-Benz AG would become a majority owner of the company, which filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy laws in April.

Under the plan, a unit of Daimler's AEG AG would acquire 80.1 percent of Siliconix's shares and would guarantee promissory notes to be issued to general creditors. Siliconix is a semiconductor manufacturer.

Report Accuses Boeing on Missiles

SEATTLE (UPI) — Boeing Co. knew in 1983 it had a serious problem with the guidance system on its cruise missile, but decided not to fix about 1,000 of the nuclear-tipped weapons already delivered to the Air Force, a Seattle newspaper alleged Tuesday.

Instead, Boeing sold about 700 more of the missiles to the government, despite mounting evidence that the weapon's guidance system failed to perform at extremely low temperatures, according to company documents obtained by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

For the Record

Subaru of America said Tuesday that its chairman and chief executive officer, Harvey Lam, had resigned in order to ease the strategic and operational integration of Subaru of America into Fuji Heavy Industries, which was completed on Aug. 31. *(Reuters)*

Ford Motor Co. said Tuesday it was offering cash allowances or annual percentage rate financing on most of its 1991 cars and trucks. The cash allowances range from $500 to $1,000. *(Reuters)*

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Sept. 4

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains							
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.73	2.62½	Sep	2.61½	2.61½	2.55¼	2.56¼	—.06¼
3.80	2.77	Dec	2.76½	2.77½	2.72¼	2.74¼	—.03¾
3.85	2.88	Mar	2.87½	2.88½	2.84	2.86¼	—.02
3.73	2.95½	May	2.95	2.95	2.91	2.93¾	—.01¾
3.63	3.01	Jul	3.00¾	3.01¾	2.98	2.99¾	—.01¾
3.26	3.07	Sep	3.06½	3.06½	3.04½	3.04½	—.02½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 19,065					
Prev. Day Open Int. 56,297 off 1,102							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.97	2.29	Sep	2.43	2.43	2.39½	2.40¾	—.02½
2.96½	2.22	Dec	2.32½	2.34½	2.32	2.34¼	+.01
3.02½	2.41	Mar	2.41¼	2.43½	2.41	2.43¼	+.01¼
3.06½	2.48¼	May	2.48½	2.50½	2.48	2.50½	+.01½
3.08¼	2.53	Jul	2.53¼	2.54¾	2.52½	2.54¾	+.01¼
2.87½	2.53	Sep	2.53½	2.54¼	2.52¾	2.54	+.01
2.75	2.52½	Dec	2.53¼	2.54¼	2.52½	2.54½	+.00½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 44,356					
Prev. Day Open Int. 203,639 off 750							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.76	5.68	Sep	6.00½	6.08½	6.00	6.08	+.07
6.82	5.64½	Nov	6.14½	6.25	6.14	6.24¼	+.10½
6.92	5.87	Jan	6.27½	6.38	6.27½	6.37½	+.10¼
7.00	5.45½	Mar	6.41	6.50½	6.41	6.50¼	+.10½
7.11	6.14½	May	6.48½	6.58	6.48	6.58	+.11
7.18	6.25	Jul	6.54	6.64	6.54	6.64	+.10
6.95	6.28	Aug	6.50½	6.54	6.50	6.54	+.05
6.52	6.29	Sep	6.35	6.37	6.33	6.37	+.02½
6.74	6.12½	Nov	6.25	6.30	6.24½	6.29¾	+.04¼
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 28,317					
Prev. Day Open Int. 89,817 up 452							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
200.00	166.80	Sep	173.50	176.20	173.50	175.70	+1.90
200.00	168.00	Oct	175.60	178.40	175.30	177.90	+2.20
205.50	170.50	Dec	179.10	182.70	179.10	182.20	+2.68
204.00	171.50	Jan	181.00	184.20	181.00	183.60	+2.58
212.00	174.50	Mar	184.00	186.20	184.00	186.20	+2.00
208.00	175.80	May	187.50	188.50	187.50	188.00	+1.70
209.00	177.50	Jul	189.50	191.00	189.00	191.00	+2.00
192.50	176.50	Aug				189.20	+.70
192.00	175.50	Sep	187.70	187.70	187.70	188.20	+.50
		Oct				187.50	—.20
		Dec	186.80	186.00	186.00	187.00	—.70
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 25,226					
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,036 off 135							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.62	19.50	Sep	24.15	24.27	23.97	24.27	+.10
25.56	19.65	Oct	23.92	24.14	23.86	24.13	+.12
25.55	19.75	Dec	23.95	24.30	23.95	24.29	+.23
25.55	19.81	Jan	24.15	24.42	24.12	24.41	+.22
25.61	19.82	Mar	24.25	24.59	24.38	24.52	+.14
25.55	20.15	May	24.50	24.70	24.42	24.70	+.15
25.60	21.05	Jul	24.55	24.65	24.55	24.70	+.10
25.50	24.25	Aug				24.37	+.07
25.10	23.85	Sep				24.10	—.15
24.90	24.30	Oct				23.97	—.13
23.75	23.60	Dec	23.85	23.85	23.85	23.85	+.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 15,551					
Prev. Day Open Int. 78,580 off 259							
Livestock							
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
79.10	68.30	Oct	76.00	77.15	76.80	77.02	+.70
78.12	71.00	Dec	74.60	75.80	74.55	75.62	+.88
77.80	72.50	Feb	74.10	74.90	73.95	74.67	+.57
78.05	74.15	Apr	74.75	75.62	74.75	75.37	+.45
75.45	72.52	Jun	72.85	73.55	72.85	73.25	+.25
73.80	71.05	Aug	72.00	72.80	71.50	71.55	+.40
72.50	71.82	Oct				71.55	+.30
Est. Sales 17,234		Prev. Sales 9,700					
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,486 off 178							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
88.85	78.00	Sep	86.50	87.35	86.35	87.02	+.25
87.82	78.20	Oct	85.80	85.85	84.95	85.67	+.45
87.75	79.00	Nov	85.25	85.95	85.15	85.70	+.25
87.15	79.75	Jan	84.65	85.27	84.65	85.22	+.45
85.60	80.90	Mar	83.45	84.00	83.45	83.85	+.35
84.85	81.20	Apr	82.85	83.25	82.75	83.12	+.32
83.50	80.20	May	81.75	81.90	81.75	81.85	+.25
Est. Sales 1,942		Prev. Sales 998					
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,416 up 180							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
55.78	40.80	Oct	48.40	49.05	48.30	48.97	+.62
55.45	44.25	Dec	49.55	50.25	49.55	50.10	+.58
52.95	45.25	Feb	47.35	47.95	47.35	47.77	+.25
48.80	43.60	Apr	44.25	44.60	44.15	44.55	+.30
51.85	47.70	Jun	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.80	+.10
51.00	48.30	Jul	48.90	48.90	48.90	48.90	+.05
48.80	46.90	Aug	47.60	47.60	47.60	47.70	+.05
44.20	42.90	Oct				43.50	+.05
Est. Sales 3,835		Prev. Sales 2,989					
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,886 up 135							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
63.65	48.07	Feb	49.85	51.22	49.75	50.20	+.33
62.95	49.20	Mar	49.75	50.90	49.70	50.22	+.47
63.00	49.50	May	50.90	51.35	50.85	50.85	—.30
57.25	50.75	Jul				52.10	+.30
Est. Sales 3,108		Prev. Sales 2,770					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,208 up 333							
Food							
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
120.00	77.25	Sep	99.00	99.00	97.80	98.10	—1.55
109.50	81.00	Dec	102.25	102.35	101.10	101.20	—1.45
116.75	83.00	Mar	105.20	105.30	104.25	104.80	—1.25
123.00	91.25	May	106.90	107.25	106.50	106.50	—1.50
111.25	92.75	Jul	108.95	109.00	108.95	109.00	—1.45
113.50	97.50	Sep	110.55	110.75	110.75	111.60	—.90
114.40	.42	Dec				115.00	—.15
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,469					
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,253 off 140							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
14.13	9.78	Oct	10.47	10.71	10.39	10.52	+.19
15.22	9.73	Mar	10.38	10.53	10.29	10.40	+.10
15.05	9.88	May	10.45	10.53	10.35	10.42	+.02
14.90	9.88	Jul	10.40	10.50	10.35	10.43	+.06
14.48	.72	Oct	10.45	10.58	10.41	10.53	+.13
Est. Sales 20,677		Prev. Sales 30,113					
Prev. Day Open Int. 118,752 off 172							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1541	941	Sep	1270	1290	1260	1290	+16
1558	985	Dec	1315	1343	1290	1332	+13
1581	987	Mar	1355	1386	1338	1377	+11
1572	1008	May	1385	1386	1383	1409	+12
1590	1060	Jul	1425	1425	1410	1441	+7
1515	1284	Sep				1465	+2
1535	1325	Dec	1465	1495	1465	1498	+5
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,508					
Prev. Day Open Int. 45,588 up 722							
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,508					
Prev. Day Open Int. 45,588 up 722							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
202.00	123.50	Sep	157.00	158.80	153.50	156.70	—2.55
199.50	124.00	Nov	145.25	146.50	142.25	143.90	—3.55
171.00	125.00	Jan	141.85	142.60	139.10	140.50	—2.35
190.50	143.00	Mar	141.75	142.00	140.00	140.00	—3.00
190.00	143.45	May				139.50	—2.90
180.00	148.45	Jul				139.50	—2.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,012					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,433 off 83							
Metals							
HI GRADE COPPER 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
135.00	92.50	Sep	128.40	129.00	127.85	128.30	—1.55
131.50	94.50	Oct	128.00	128.10	127.40	126.90	—2.80
127.80	94.50	Nov				125.40	—1.80
124.70	91.50	Dec	123.15	124.30	122.80	123.75	—1.65
122.30	94.00	Jan				121.40	—1.60
115.30	99.50	Feb				119.30	—.80
121.00	92.30	Mar	116.40	117.10	116.30	117.10	—.60
115.50	99.85	Apr				115.65	—.55
114.80	97.00	May				114.20	—.50
108.20	102.30	Jun				112.85	—.35
113.00	96.50	Jul	110.00	110.00	110.00	111.40	+.20
		Aug				110.25	+.20
110.50	95.50	Sep	108.50	108.70	108.20	109.10	+.20
108.30	94.50	Dec	106.00	106.00	105.75	106.45	+.20
		Jan				105.15	+.20
99.25	96.00	Mar				104.55	+.20
		May				103.85	+.20
Est.Sales 5,500		Prev.Sales 6,080		Prev.Day Open Int. 32,307			Chg. —770
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
77.00	73.20	Sep	78.00	78.80	77.00	77.50	+.50
		Oct				79.00	+1.00
		Nov				79.00	+1.00
75.00	75.00	Dec	80.00	80.00	80.00	79.80	+1.00
75.00	75.00	Jan				79.00	+1.00
75.00	75.00	Mar				79.00	+1.00
75.00	75.00	May				79.00	+1.00
75.00	75.00	Jul				79.00	+1.00
		Sep				79.00	+1.00
75.00	75.00	Dec				79.00	+1.00
75.00	75.00	Jan				79.00	+1.00
75.00	75.00	Mar				79.00	+1.00
		May				79.00	+1.00
		Jul				79.00	+1.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
760.0	474.0	Sep	477.0	479.0	469.5	471.9	—4.1
534.0	482.0	Oct				474.8	—4.3
		Nov				478.5	—4.3
742.0	486.0	Dec	488.0	490.5	478.5	482.5	—4.3
688.8	490.5	Jan				484.9	—4.3
665.0	496.0	Mar	499.0	500.5	489.0	492.3	—4.4
647.0	504.0	May	504.0	505.5	498.8	499.7	—4.7
667.5	518.1	Jul	505.5	508.0	505.5	507.0	—4.8
654.0	519.5	Sep	514.5	514.5	512.5	514.7	—4.9
623.5	529.5	Dec	527.0	527.0	525.0	526.1	—5.1
596.0	546.0	Jan				529.4	—5.2
613.0	545.0	Mar	538.0	538.0	538.0	537.5	—5.4
589.0	559.0	May				545.7	—5.4
		Jul				554.1	—5.4
Est. Sales 19,000		Prev. Sales 15,000					
Prev. Day Open Int. 93,504 off 4,487							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
481.00	481.50	Sep	480.50	480.50	480.50	482.40	+2.60
560.50	472.50	Oct	485.50	487.50	481.00	486.40	+2.10
551.00	477.60	Jan	492.00	493.00	490.00	492.20	+2.10
554.50	485.50	Apr	495.00	495.00	495.00	497.20	+2.10
528.50	495.00	Jul				502.40	+2.10
513.00	506.80	Oct				508.20	+2.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 119					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
149.50	108.00	Sep	108.00	109.00	108.00	108.95	+.95
147.00	110.25	Dec	110.50	112.00	110.50	111.45	+.75
142.00	113.00	Mar	113.00	113.50	113.00	113.15	+.75
125.25	114.50	Jun	115.00	115.00	115.00	114.65	+.75
119.40	117.20	Sep				116.65	+.75
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 675					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,756 up 240							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
417.00	356.50	Sep	382.00	382.00	382.00	383.70	+1.40
472.00	352.50	Oct	385.50	386.70	382.30	386.00	+1.40
		Nov				388.30	+1.40
455.50	357.00	Dec	390.10	391.80	386.70	390.50	+1.30
457.50	362.00	Feb	393.20	395.30	392.00	394.00	+1.30
460.00	366.30	Apr	398.40	399.50	385.00	398.80	+1.30
466.20	372.00	Jun	401.70	401.70	401.70	403.20	+1.30
468.80	375.00	Aug				407.30	+1.30
476.00	385.00	Oct				411.98	+1.30
483.00	385.50	Dec	414.70	414.70	415.00	416.50	+1.30
456.50	392.00	Feb	419.30	419.30	419.30	421.50	+1.20
446.00	396.50	Apr				426.30	+1.10
467.80	433.00	Jun	429.00	429.00	428.50	431.30	+1.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 40,000					
Prev. Day Open Int. 123,147 off 2,030							
Financial							
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.65	91.28	Sep	92.74	92.74	92.71	92.71	—.02
93.39	91.61	Dec	93.01	93.02	92.99	93.01	—.01
93.28	91.66	Mar	92.96	92.96	92.93	92.95	—.02
93.06	91.52	Jun	92.85	92.85	92.83	92.84	
92.97	91.60	Sep				92.72	
92.24	92.24	Dec				92.40	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,752					
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,230 off 122							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
100-14	92-24	Sep	94-7	94-10	94-4	94-8	—8
97-31	92-29	Dec	94	94-5	93-29	94-1	—10
97-25	92-24	Mar	93-26	93-27	93-24	93-25	—12
93-21	93-18	Jun				93-16	—16
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 25,840					
Prev. Day Open Int. 80,161 up 185							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
100-4	79-1	Sep	88-20	88-28	88-15	88-24	—12
99-24	80	Dec	88-8	88-15	88-2	88-11	—15
99-12	79-21	Mar	87-28	88-2	87-22	87-31	—15
99-4	83-18	Jun	87-17	87-21	87-12	87-19	—15
99-5	85-31	Sep	87-5	87-8	87-1	87-7	—16
98-20	85-22	Dec	86-26	86-28	86-22	86-26	—16
98-13	85-14	Mar	86-16	86-18	86-16	86-18	—16
97-19	84-14	Jun				86-9	—16
92-12	87-14	Sep				85	—16
86-13	84-13	Dec				85-23	—16
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 164,541					
Prev. Day Open Int. 386,142 up 2,270							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
95-11	84-19	Sep	88-19	88-30	88-19	88-20	—2
92-21	85-14	Dec	87-5	87-17	87-5	87-16	—4
89-29	85	Mar				86-24	—4
88-17	84-26	Jun				86-4	—4
88-6	84-7	Sep				85-17	—4
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 404					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,564 off 446							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
92.37	88.74	Sep	91.99	92.03	91.99	92.01	+.02
92.40	88.85	Dec	92.07	92.09	92.05	92.07	—.01
92.35	89.30	Mar	91.99	92.02	91.98	91.99	—.02
92.19	89.91	Jun	91.83	91.86	91.83	91.84	—.02
92.04	90.04	Sep	91.63	91.65	91.62	91.63	—.01
91.82	90.04	Dec	91.34	91.36	91.32	91.33	—.04
91.82	89.09	Mar	91.23	91.25	91.22	91.23	—.04
91.76	90.35	Jun	91.11	91.15	91.11	91.12	—.04
91.72	90.32	Sep	91.05	91.07	91.03	91.05	—.02
91.93	90.24	Dec	90.97	90.93	90.89	90.91	—.02
91.65	90.28	Mar	90.87	90.91	90.84	90.86	—.01
91.51	90.27	Jun	90.76	90.82	90.76	90.79	—.01
91.47	90.27	Sep	90.72	90.76	90.72	90.75	—.01
91.37	90.22	Dec	90.63	90.67	90.63	90.65	—.02
91.80	90.24	Mar	90.64	90.64	90.63	90.62	—.02
90.97	90.41	Jun	90.58	90.58	90.56	90.56	—.02
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 91,470					
Prev. Day Open Int. 743,431 up 498							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.9518	1.5290	Sep	1.8770	1.8776	1.8690	1.8752	—106
1.9230	1.6230	Dec	1.8466	1.8480	1.8380	1.8450	—106
1.8950	1.6610	Mar	1.8180	1.8198	1.8160	1.8176	—106
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 23,355					
Prev. Day Open Int. 39,839 off 3,781							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8688	.8093	Sep	.8640	.8647	.8595	.8608	—4
.8734	.8050	Dec	.8540	.8543	.8487	.8512	—4
.8465	.7990	Mar	.8457	.8457	.8440	.8439	—4
.8576	.7975	Jun				.8372	—4
.8500	.7985	Sep				.8313	—4
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 11,511					
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,206 up 382							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6489	.5525	Sep	.6350	.6354	.6305	.6330	—7
.6483	.5769	Dec	.6327	.6343	.6295	.6319	—7
.6474	.5820	Mar	.6290	.6315	.6285	.6307	—7
.6442	.6233	Jun	.6322	.6322	.6322	.6297	—7
		Sep				.6287	—7
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 34,676					
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,630 up 24							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.007390	.006268	Sep	.006951	.006982	.006948	.006973	+18
.007080	.006290	Dec	.006947	.006977	.006943	.006967	+18
.006985	.006315	Mar	.006934	.006960	.006936	.006958	+18
.006920	.006645	Jun	.006932	.006932	.006932	.006955	+17
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 23,037					
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,590 off 125							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7975	.6050	Sep	.7614	.7636	.7572	.7622	[illegible]
.7965	.6300	Dec	.7609	.7623	.7560	.7609	[illegible]
.7950	.6500	Mar	.7600	.7608	.7555	.7598	[illegible]
.7930	.7065	Jun				.7587	[illegible]
.7820	.6916	Sep				.7575	[illegible]
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 24,092					
Prev. Day Open Int. 45,276 off 4,057							
Industrials							
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
207.10	187.10	Sep	197.50	198.80	195.50	195.70	—1.30
203.10	189.50	Nov	196.80	196.50	194.70	195.80	[illegible]
205.90	186.30	Jan	201.00	201.10	199.50	199.70	[illegible]
204.10	191.00	Mar	202.00	202.80	202.00	203.40	[illegible]
206.70	196.50	May	204.00	206.00	205.80	206.30	[illegible]
Est. Sales 421		Prev. Sales 688					
Prev. Day Open Int. 2,980 up 24							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
82.85	.80	Oct	73.40	74.25	72.90	73.63	[illegible]
77.00	62.80	Dec	72.20	72.99	71.45	72.84	[illegible]
77.70	63.82	Mar	73.25	74.25	72.75	73.95	[illegible]
77.40	64.40	May	73.80	74.80	73.20	74.78	[illegible]
78.38	65.67	Jul	74.25	74.50	74.25	74.70	[illegible]
72.85	67.70	Oct	70.70	70.75	70.70	70.63	[illegible]
69.10	66.40	Dec	68.50	68.70	68.20	68.45	[illegible]
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,754					
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,926 up 526							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
96.39	50.85	Oct	82.50	84.60	81.00	82.39	[illegible]
96.89	51.15	Nov	81.34	81.34	81.34	81.34	[illegible]
97.15	52.37	Dec	82.34	82.34	82.34	82.34	[illegible]
93.00	52.95	Jan	81.64	81.64	81.64	81.44	[illegible]
92.45	52.60	Feb	79.69	79.69	79.69	79.49	+4.00
88.10	50.70	Mar	76.49	76.49	76.49	76.49	+4.00
85.10	49.30	Apr				74.09	+4.00
82.00	48.40	May				72.34	+4.00
81.80	48.00	Jun				71.69	+4.00
82.50	48.55	Jul				71.49	+4.00
49.49	52.45	Aug				71.24	+4.00
78.50	77.00	Sep				72.89	+4.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 28,265					
Prev. Day Open Int. 99,959 up 534							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
32.35	16.50	Oct	28.25	29.31	28.20	29.06	[illegible]
30.80	17.20	Nov	28.00	28.56	28.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
30.06	17.80	Dec	27.57	28.07	27.50	28.07	+1.50
29.57	17.87	Jan	27.05	27.60	26.95	27.40	+1.20
29.15	18.15	Feb	26.40	27.00	26.40	26.63	[illegible]
28.73	18.40	Mar	25.65	26.40	25.85	26.05	[illegible]
28.41	18.00	Apr	25.55	25.90	25.50	25.65	[illegible]
28.14	18.00	May	24.92	25.40	24.72	25.05	[illegible]
27.89	16.65	Jun	24.70	25.00	24.50	24.50	[illegible]
27.67	17.00	Jul	24.45	24.50	24.22	24.22	[illegible]
27.40	18.70	Aug	24.10	24.25	23.90	24.22	[illegible]
27.34	19.10	Sep	24.35	24.50	23.90	23.90	+.14
27.20	19.60	Oct	24.30	24.30	23.90	23.90	[illegible]
26.95	19.10	Nov	24.20	24.20	24.15	24.15	+.70
27.08	19.45	Dec	24.05	24.10	23.95	23.95	+.57
26.80	20.90	Jan	23.30	23.30	23.20	23.95	[illegible]
26.18	21.20	Feb	24.10	24.10	23.90	23.95	[illegible]
21.60	22.40	Mar	24.00	24.00	23.95	23.95	[illegible]
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 74,000					
Prev. Day Open Int. 244,975 up 4,805							
Stock Indexes							
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
374.90	305.20	Sep	319.50	324.40	319.00	324.30	[illegible]
378.90	308.65	Dec	323.30	328.00	322.80	328.00	[illegible]
383.20	312.00	Mar	326.00	326.00	325.90	328.40	[illegible]
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 39,227					
Prev. Day Open Int. 147,876 up 2,378							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
297.90	234.00	Sep	245.70	248.20	245.20	248.20	[illegible]
302.10	237.00	Dec	248.00	250.50	247.50	250.50	[illegible]
303.80	260.25	Mar				253.75	[illegible]
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 57					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,312 up 10							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
188.30	167.25	Sep	175.30	178.00	175.00	177.90	[illegible]
206.50	169.25	Dec	177.80	179.70	176.90	179.50	[illegible]
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,298					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,333 up 365							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,098.90 f	[illegible]
Reuters	1,803.30	[illegible]
D.J. Futures	132.92	[illegible]
Com. Research	235.14	[illegible]

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Sept. 4

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	35	N.Q.
ACF Holding	34	34.40
Aegon	117.60	118.50
Ahold	123.10	123.10
Akzo	95.30	94.80
AMEV	48.50	49.70
A'Dam Rubber	4.55	4.55
Amro Bank	70.20	70.20
Bols	181	188.50
Buhrmann Tett	56.90	57.90
BVG	19	19
Center Parcs	65.80	66.50
CSM	80.20	80.50
DAF	24.60	24.80
DSM	97.20	97.50
Elsevier	80.10	81.70
Fokker	44.20	46
Gist-Brocades	24.50	25.20
Heineken	114.70	116.50
Hoogovens	59.90	60.40
Hunter Douglas	65	65.20
IHC Caland	54	53
Inter Mueller	63	62
KLM	23.50	23.90
KNP	41.50	42
Nat Neder	56.40	56.90
Nedlloyd	51.60	51.60
NMB Postbank	42.10	43.20
Oce Grinten	44.50	44.80
Pakhoed	193.20	196.50
Philips	23.60	23.60
Robeco	89.40	90.10
Rodamco	74.70	74.70
Rolinco	86.70	87.70
Rorento	59.10	59.10
Royal Dutch	144.20	144
Unilever	140.50	140.80
Van Ommeren	38.20	38.80
VMF Stork	49.30	49.10
VNU	77.30	78.70
Wessanen	58.90	58
Wolters/Kluwer	50.70	52

CBS Gen'l trend index : 100.40
Previous : 101.60

Brussels	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	8040	8250
Arbed	3755	4085
Barco	1750	1845
Bekaert	9990	10050
Cockerill	155	160
Cobepa	4970	5000
Delhaize	5700	5800
EBES	3940	3950
GB-Inno-BM	1304	1342
GBL	3490	3505
Gevaert	7720	7770
Hoboken	15800	N.Q.
Intercom	191.25	194.50
Kredietbank	3645	3695
Petrofina	10500	10875
Royal Belge	4900	5000
Soc Gen Banque	4300	4420
Soc Gen Belgique	2600	2675
Sofina	10500	10800
Solvay	10850	11100
Tractebel	3800	3990
UCB	21650	21900
Unerg Ps	2120	2150

Current Stock Index : 5472.88
Previous : 5560.71

Frankfurt	Close	Prev.
AEG	251	256
Allianz Hold	2510	2570
Altana	486	490
Asko	710	711
BASF	231	235.50
Bayer	240.20	247
Bay. Hypo bank	353	359.50
Bay Vereinsbk	376.90	382
BBC	500	540
BHF Bank	401	405
BMW	480	484
Commerzbank	261.50	263.50
Continental	298	300
Daimler Benz	681	699
Degussa	341	348
Dt Babcock	147	151
Deutsche Bank	674	692
Douglas	580	562
Dresdner Bank	404	415
Feldmuehle	504	504
Harpener	475	N.Q.
Henkel	588	595.50
Hochtief	1155	1180
Hoechst	232.50	237.50
Hoesch	256	258.30
Holzmann	1390	1410
Horten	230	237
IWKA	300	305
Kali Salz	187	195
Karstadt	680.20	689
Kaufhof	581	590
KHD	221	233
Kloeckner Werke	145.50	150
Krupp Stahl	275	278
Linde	838	880
Lufthansa	125.30	130
MAN	346	359
Mannesmann	261	274.50
Metallgesell	560.90	569.90
Muench Rueck	2418	2420
Nixdorf	293	299.50
PKI	524.50	522
Porsche	950	959
Preussag	331	346
PWA	260.50	264
RWE	406	418
Rheinmetall	735	732
Schering	634	652
SEL	350.50	367.50
Siemens	608	626
Thyssen	225.50	233.50
Varta	315	320.50
Veba	347.50	354
VEW	218.20	220
Viag	349.50	354
Volkswagen	462.10	475
Wella	738	722

DAX Index : 1598.87
Previous : 1639.21
FAZ Index : 605.21
Previous : 671.53

Helsinki	Close	Prev.
Amer A	95	95
Enso-Gutzeit	24.70	24.60
K.O.P.	37.50	39
Kymmene	74	74
Nokia	75	75
Pohjola	136	136
Stockmann	193	171
United Papers	135	140
Wartsila	365	358

Unitas Index : 512.20
Previous : 512.80

Hong Kong	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	14.20	14.20
Cathay Pacific	7.80	7.90
Cavendish Int'l	3.73	3.68
Cheung Kong	12.10	12.10
China Light Pwr	13.80	14
Dairy Farm Int'l	9.25	9.25
Hang Lung Dev	5.10	5.15
Hang Seng Bank	20.50	20.60
Henderson Land	8.30	8.30
HK Air Eng.	15.40	15.50
HK China Gas	10.90	10.90
HK Electric	9.05	9.05
HK Land	7.40	7.70
HK Realty Trust	4.55	4.58
HK Shang Bank	5.30	5.35
HK Shang Htls	4.15	4.18
HK Telecomm	6.10	6.15
HK Ferry	4.03	4.03
Hutch Whampoa	11	11
Hysan Dev	1.14	1.15
Jardine Math.	32.50	32.25
Jardine Str Hld	15.50	15.60
Kowloon Motor	5.85	5.85
Mandarin Orient	5.10	5.15
Miramar Hotel	5.60	5.70
New World Dev	9.70	9.55
SHK Props	14.40	14.30
Stelux	3.05	3.08
Swire Pac A	16.50	16.60
Tai Cheung Pros	3.55	3.60
TVE	1.01	1
Wharf Hold	8.20	8.35
Wing On Co	6.45	6.50
Winsor Ind.	7.90	7.90
World Int'l	4.20	4.23

Hang Seng Index : 3054.16
Previous : 3064.07

Johannesburg	Close	Prev.
AECI	14.50	14.50
Altech	69	69
Anglo Amer	106.50	108
Barlows	35.25	35.50
Blyvoor	15.50	15.50
Buffels	61.50	61.50
GFSA	74	74
Harmony	35	36
Highveld Steel	13	13
Kloof	38	39.50
Nedbank Grp	12	12
Rusplat	74.25	78.50
SA Brews	39.25	39.50
St Helena	37.50	37.50
Sasol	15	14.60
Welkom	26	26
Western Deep	147	147

Composite Stock Index : 2988
Previous : 3004

London	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	4.82	4.83
Anglo Am Gld	44.19	45
AA Corp	14.50	14.44
Asda-MFI Gp	1.12	1.12
Ass Brit Foods	4.19	4.18
Barclays	3.55	3.55
Bass	10.25	10.44
B.A.T.	5.20	5.26
Blue Circle	2	2.06
BOC Group	4.79	4.90
Boots	2.89	2.93
Bowater	4.88	5.03
BAe	5.42	5.40
BAA	3.90	3.98
Brit Airways	1.69	1.72
British Gas	2.22	2.23
BP	3.69	3.69
British Steel	1.27	1.27
Brit Telecom	2.83	2.85
BTR	3.58	3.70
Burmah Oil	5.09	5.30
Cable Wire	4.68	4.68
Cadbury Sch	3.28	3.35
Charter Cons	3.97	3.97
Comm Union	4.58	4.62
Cookson	1.30	1.25
Courtaulds	3.06	3.11
Dalgety	3.52	3.54
De Beers	N.Q.	N.Q.
Dixons	1.37	1.34
Driefontein	6.73	6.77
Eurotunnel	4.45	4.50
Fisons	3.35	3.38
Gen Acc F	4.58	4.67
GEC	1.82	1.84
GKN	3.43	3.42
Glaxo	7.90	7.34
Grand Met	5.44	5.57
GI Univ Stores	13.50	13.50
GRE	1.86	1.85
Guinness	7.13	7.10
Hanson Tr	2.08	2.09
Hawker Sidd	4.75	4.88
ICI	9.06	9.15
Kingfisher	3.31	3.38
Land Sec	4.80	4.83
Legal Gen Grp	3.76	3.82
Lloyds Bank	2.72	2.67
Lonrho	2.41	2.44
Lucas Ind	1.30	1.32
Marks Sp	2.31	2.33
Maxwell	1.66	1.71
MB Group	1.79	1.82
Midland Bk	2.53	2.55
NatWest	2.86	2.85
Pearson Grp	6.98	6.95
P and O	5.31	5.45
Pilkington	1.53	1.54
Prudential	2.17	2.18
Racal Elec	1.70	1.72
Randfontein	2.92	2.94
Rank Org	6.05	6.10
Reed Intl	3.85	3.90
Reuters	8.53	8.50
Rolls Royce	1.90	1.90
Royal Dutch	43.25	42.75
RTZ	4.57	4.71
Saatchi	0.64	0.66
Sainsbury	2.99	3.01
Sears Holds	0.87	0.90
Shell	4.85	4.85
Skbeec	5.36	5.33
STC	2.49	2.45
Std Chart Bk	3.70	3.75
Storehouse	1.29	1.31
Sun Alliance	2.88	2.98
Tate and Lyle	2.54	2.58
Tesco	2.32	2.33
Thorn EMI	6.15	6.20
T.I. Group	4.40	4.49
Trafalgar Hse	2.31	2.30
THF	2.49	2.55
Ultramar	3.59	3.53
Unilever	6.25	6.25
Utd Biscuits	3.17	3.23
Vickers	2.20	2.23
War Loan 3½	31.44	31.50
Wellcome	4.60	4.67
Woolworth	13.63	13.75

F.T. 30 Index : 1668.00
Previous : 1682.30
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2148.00
Previous : 2165.60

Madrid	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	2995	3000
Banco Central	4800	4855
Bco. Santander	4470	4575
Banesto	3650	3810
CEPSA	1900	1960
Dragados	2435	2480
Iberduero	587	598
Telefonica	827	825

S.E. General Index : 258.21
Previous : 254.72

Milan	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	5148	5280
Bastogi	260	263
Cigahotels	4322	4428
CIR	3580	3620
Cred Ital	2580	2615
Enimont	1123	1110
Eridania	8700	8811
Ferruzzi Fin.	2343	2390
Ferruzzi Agr.	1945	1995
Fiat SPA	6630	6700
Generali	37100	37450
IFI	17750	17800
Italcem	21000	21380
Italgas	2789	2816
Italmobiliare	202200	204500
Mediobanca	16220	16675
Montedison	1370	1400
Olivetti	4250	4320
Pirelli	1810	1820
RAS	21450	21650
Rinascente	6810	6908
Saipem	2200	2210
SIP	1401	1425
SME	4000	4050
Snia	1650	1660
Standa	28650	28620
Stet	2305	2330
Toro Assi Risp	22730	22990

α: x 100
MIB current index : 978.00
Previous : 993.00

Montreal	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	24⅞	25⅛
Bank Montreal	26	26⅛
Bell Canada	37⅝	37⅝
Bombardier A	18⅛	N.Q.
Bombardier B	18⅝	18¼
Cambior	N.Q.	14⅛
Cascades	3.70	3.60
Dominion Text A	9⅝	9⅝
Donohue	N.Q.	—
MacMillan Bl	16⅜	16¼
Memotec	8⅛	8¼
Natl Bk Canada	8⅝	8⅝
Noverco	N.Q.	—
Power Corp.	14⅝	14⅝
Provigo	8⅝	8⅛
Quebec Tel	14¼	N.Q.
Quebecor A	11	N.Q.
Quebecor B	10⅜	N.Q.
Videotron	9⅞	9⅞

Industrials Index : 1442.46
Previous : 1438.38

Paris	Close	Prev.
Accor	774	795
Air Liquide	674	677
Avions Dassault	528	515
Bancaire (Cie)	416.20	425
BIC	577	550
Bongrain	2790	2841
Bouygues	492	506
BSN-GD	774	782
Carrefour	3259	3249
Cerus	220	224
C.G.E.	531	538
Chargeurs	790	816
Club Med	438	442.50
Dumez	632	638
Elf-Aquitaine	660	665
Europe 1	971	1010
Gen. Eaux	2220	2220
Hachette	213	217
Havas	473.40	504
Imetal	269	276
Lafarge Coppee	355.80	361.50
Legrand	3550	3675
Oreal (L')	480	485
L.V.M.H.	3385	3449
Matra	245.10	260
Merlin Gerin	493	510
Michelin B	72.20	74.15
Moulinex	83	83.90
Occidentale	580	584
Paribas	473	481.50
Pernod-Ricard	1003	1040
Perrier	1310	1310
Peugeot	541	547
Printemps (Au)	541	543
Radiotechnique	480	495
Raff. St. Louis	1090	1121
Redoute (La)	2695	2695
Roussel Uclaf	2010	2010
Saint Gobain	397.50	398
Sanofi	755	800
S.E.B.	1070	1140
Skis Rossignol	950	991
Ste Generale A	451	455
Suez	330	333
Telemecanique	4464	4650
Thomson-CSF	92	94.50
Total	633	630
Valeo	357	367.50

CAC 40 Index : 1620.93
Previous : 1664.81

Sao Paulo (Sept. 3)	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	16.90	17.90
Bradesco	1.55	1.60
Brahma	6.70	6.90
Paranapanema	1.10	1.34
Petrobras	143	154
Vale Rio Doce	31	33.40
Varig	15	17

Bovespa index : 22897
Previous : 23078

Singapore	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	3.08	3.10
DBS	10	10.20
Fraser Neave	7.50	7.65
Genting	10.40	10.50
Harrisons Plant	1.38	1.34
Haw Par	2.38	2.39
Hume	3.80	3.80
Inchcape	5.10	5.20
Keppel	6.45	6.45
KL Kepong	2.67	2.66
Lum Chang	1.12	1.15
Malayan Banks	8.45	8.60
OCBC	7.65	7.70
OUB	4.44	4.48
OUE	6.60	6.70
Sembawang	5.90	5.95
Shangrila	6.75	6.80
Sime Darby	2.82	2.87
SIA	11.30	11.30
S'pore Land	12.30	12.30
S'pore Press	9.70	9.60
Sing Steamship	3	3.04
Straits Trading	2.75	2.80
UOB	5.45	5.50
United Overseas	1.50	1.52

Straits Times Ind. : 1252.81
Previous : 1265.60

Stockholm	Close	Prev.
AGA	300	300
Alfa Laval	225	227
Asea	655	680
Astra-A	500	598
Atlas Copco	N.Q.	—
Electrolux B	185	185
Ericsson	1144	1160
Esselte-A	210	210
Handelsbanken	123	128
Pharmacia-A	N.Q.	—
Norsk Hydro	230	228
Saab-Scania	260	265
Sandvik	272	273
SCA-A	116	117
S-E. Banken	75	78.50
Skandia F	162	161
Skanska	420	422
SKF	117	119
Stora	275	285
Trelleborg B	145	150
Volvo	320	322

Affaersvaerlden : 1071.30
Previous : 1105.50

Sydney	Close	Prev.
ANZ	4.47	4.52
BHP	11	11.05
Bond	N.Q.	—
Boral	3.25	3.22
Bougainville	1.18	1.18
Coles Myer	7.50	7.60
Comalco	4.15	4.15
CRA	11	11.05
CSR	4.90	4.91
Dunlop	4.98	4.99
Elders IXL	1.67	1.65
ICI Australia	4.10	4.15
Magellan	1.80	1.80
MIM	2.36	2.28
Nat Aust Bank	6.60	6.56
News Corp	11.25	11.45
N Broken Hill	2.36	2.25
Poseidon	2.17	2.15
QCT Resources	1.42	1.44
Santos	5	5
TNT	1.96	2.02
Western Mining	5.08	5.08
Westpac Banking	4.68	4.66
Woodside	3.27	3.21

All ordinaries index : 1494.40
Previous : 1504.30

Tokyo	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	680	710
Asahi Chemical	794	815
Asahi Glass	1300	1330
Bank of Tokyo	1170	1180
Bridgestone	1190	1220
Canon	1620	1670
Casio	1160	1230
C.Itoh	682	700
Dai Nippon Print	1530	1550
Daiwa House	1970	1940
Daiwa Securities	1090	1100
Fanuc	5650	5870
Fuji Bank	2280	2300
Fuji Photo	3940	3940
Fujitsu	1230	1270
Hitachi	1270	1320
Hitachi Cable	935	935
Honda	1520	1560
Ito Yokado	3470	3500
Japan Air Lines	N.A.	—
Kajima	1380	1420
Kansai Power	2660	2730
Kawasaki Steel	467	477
Kirin Brewery	1440	1500
Komatsu	1040	1060
Kubota	710	774
Kyocera	7470	7650
Matsu Elec Inds	1770	1800
Matsu Elec Wks	1640	1700
Mitsubishi Bk	1890	1910
Mitsubishi Kasei	551	581
Mitsubishi Elec	815	840
Mitsubishi Hev	785	797
Mitsubishi Corp	1230	1270
Mitsui and Co	719	730
Mitsukoshi	1300	1360
Mitsumi	1880	1980
NEC	1670	1720
NGK Insulators	1120	1130
Nikko Securities	910	932
Nippon Kogaku	1290	1310
Nippon Oil	1100	1100
Nippon Steel	481	495
Nippon Yusen	599	615
Nissan	869	885
Nomura Sec	1710	1750
NTT (SF)	8175	8205
Olympus Optical	1250	1300
Pioneer	5100	5070
Ricoh	924	931
Sanyo Elec	720	727
Sharp	1380	1450
Shimazu	910	935
Shinetsu Chem	1430	1430
Sony	7220	7300
Sumitomo Bk	1930	1970
Sumitomo Chem	510	545
Sumi Marine	825	841
Sumitomo Metal	460	461
Taisei Corp	1010	1070
Taisho Marine	806	835
Takeda Chem	1430	1510
TDK	5900	6110
Teijin	595	615
Tokyo Marine	1110	1140
Tokyo Elec Pw	3380	3450
Toppan Printing	1390	1410
Toray Ind.	689	703
Toshiba	940	959
Toyota	1960	1970
Yamaichi Sec	940	960

Nikkei 225 : 24908
Previous : 25420
Topix index : 1918
Previous : 1946

Toronto	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	15⅝	15⅝
Agnico Eagle	7½	7⅝
Air Canada	8¼	8½
Alberta Energy	19	19⅛
Am Barrick Res	25¼	25
BCE	37	37⅛
BCED	0.24	0⅛
Bk Nova Scotia	13	13⅛
BC Gas	15⅞	15⅞
BC Phone	17⅞	17⅞
BP Canada	N.Q.	19
Bramalea	8½	8¼
Brunswick	N.Q.	—
CAE	6⅛	6⅛
Campeau	1.45	1.46
CIBC	24½	24½
Canadian Pacific	18⅞	18⅝
Can Packers	9⅛	9⅜
Can Tire A	20⅞	20⅞
Cantor	22⅝	22⅝
Cara	N.Q.	—
CCL Ind B	8⅝	9
Cineplex	4	3.60
Cominco	24¼	24¼
Conwest Expl A	14½	14½
Corona A	6½	6½
Denison Min B	N.Q.	1.18
Dickenson Min A	4.85	4.80
Dofasco	20¼	20½
Dylex A	N.Q.	4
Echo Bay Mines	15½	15⅞
Equity Silver A	1.35	1.33
FCA Intl	N.Q.	10½
Fed Ind A	9⅛	10
Fletcher Chall A	N.Q.	15
FPI	4.80	4.80
GoldCorp	4⅝	4.80
Gulf Cda Res	15⅞	15⅝
Hees Intl	19⅞	20
Hemlo Gld Mines	13	13⅛
Hollinger	11⅞	12
Horsham	9⅞	9¾
Hudson Bay	5½	N.Q.
Imasco	34⅞	34⅞
Inco	32¼	32½
Interhome	48¼	48⅞
Jannock	15⅛	15¼
Labatt	21¾	21½
Loblaw Co	16⅞	16⅞
Mackenzie	7	7
Magna Intl A	3½	3.40
Maritime	17½	17½
Mark Res	11⅞	11⅛
MacLean Hunt X	8½	8⅝
Molson A	32⅞	31⅞
Nama Ind A	6	6
Noranda	17⅛	17½
Norcen Energy	9½	9⅝
Nova Corp	27⅝	27½
Oshawa	7⅝	7⅝
Pagurin A	30	30⅝
Placer Dome	7⅝	7¼
Poco Petroleum	20⅛	20⅛
PWA Corp	8⅛	7⅝
Quebec Sturgeon	9⅝	9⅝
Rayrock	N.Q.	—
Renaissance	8½	8½
Rogers B	14⅞	14⅞
Rothmans	7⅛	6⅞
Royal Bank Can	N.Q.	56
Royal TrustCo	21½	21¾
Sceptre Res	12⅛	12⅛
Scott's Hosp	4.15	4.20
Seagram	13⅜	14
Sears Can	87⅛	87¼
Shell Can	10⅛	10⅝
Sherritt Gordon	37⅜	37⅜
SHL Systemhse	N.Q.	—
Southam	6⅞	7⅛
Spar Aerospace	20⅞	20⅞
Stelco A	9⅝	9½
Teck B	15⅜	15⅜
Thomson News	25	25⅛
Toronto Domn	14⅞	14⅞
Torstar B	16⅜	16⅜
Transalta Util	24⅛	24½
TransCda Pipe	12¼	12⅛
Trilon Finl A	17	17
Trimac	17	17
Trizec A	7⅛	7¼
Turbo Resources	16½	16⅝
Unicorp A	0.40	0.40
Woodward's Ltd	N.Q.	—

TSE 300 Index : 3333.40
Previous : 3368.29

Zurich	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	1105	1130
Alusuisse	1165	1190
Bank Leu	N.A.	—
Brown Boveri	4930	5000
Ciba Geigy	2560	2590
CS Holding	1995	1995
Elektrow	3150	3150
Fischer	1520	1600
Interdiscount	3720	3720
Jacobs Suchard	8460	8480
Jelmoli	1850	1850
Landis Gyr	1280	1320
Moevenpick	5200	5250
Nestle	7500	7620
Oerlikon-B	755	810
Pargesa Hld	1120	1130
Roche Holding B	3560	3610
Sandoz	1800	1840
Schindler	6550	6400
Sulzer	585	585
Surveillance	5600	5670
Swissair	740	725
SBC	301	305
Swiss Reinsur	522	522
Swiss Volksbank	1270	1270
Union Bank	3020	3050
Winterthur	3670	3720
Zurich Ins	1800	1850

SBS Index : 571.80
Previous : 576.50

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MEDIA MARKETS

Even One-Time Darlings Have Fallen From Favor

By John Lippman
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Media stocks, not long ago the darlings of Wall Street, are now being shunned with all the fervor with which they were once embraced. During the mid to late 1980s, media stocks — which include movie studios, broadcasting companies, cable operators and publishers — were bid ever higher in the belief that their cash flows were stable and predictable and would continue to grow.

But all of that has changed. Recession-fearing investors, coupled with a seasonally weak third-quarter advertising market, have depressed media stocks below broader market indexes to make them what was once unthinkable: cheap.

> **The media group's brightest stars are not shining on Wall Street as they used to.**

The Dow Jones media group, an index of 17 stocks drawn from different media segments, has sunk about 18 percent so far in the third quarter, after recording a modest 4.4 percent gain in the second quarter. The Dow Jones industrial index is off 9.2 percent after gaining 6.4 percent in the second quarter.

Even the media group's brightest stars are not shining as they used to.

Capital Cities-ABC Inc., considered by many analysts to be the best-run broadcasting company in the United States, has been trading around $475, down 25 percent from its 52-week high of $633. And Walt Disney Co., which investors have considered the closest thing to nirvana on Wall Street, has seen its stock plunge 25 percent to around $103.

To be sure, media stocks are not immune from the broader market retrenchment caused by the Gulf crisis, although perhaps they should be: All three networks report sharp upticks in viewing levels since the crisis broke in early August, particularly for their morning and evening newscasts.

One of the factors depressing the media stocks, especially cable companies, is the high debt levels accumulated during several years of merger frenzy. Transaction fever bolstered stock prices.

THE BUYING AND SELLING of TV stations and cable systems has been at a standstill all year because the market will no longer finance highly leveraged transactions. But some expected changes in government regulations could open the door for another round of mergers and buyouts in the media business.

Those changes involve repeal or modification of the financial interest and syndication rules. The rules, adopted by the Federal Communications Commission 20 years ago, in effect prohibit networks from owning studios, and vice versa.

A repeal or change in the so-called fin-syn rules could substantially alter the media landscape. By allowing network-studio combinations, some analysts are foreseeing a round of buyouts over the next couple of years similar to the merger activity created by the deregulation of broadcasting in the early 1980s.

A studio-network is an appealing idea to many investors because it unites TV program buyers and sellers, who are continuously beating up each other over spiraling costs.

Network and studio executives agree that at least some kind of regulatory change is likely, although to what degree nobody knows.

Before deregulation of the broadcasting industry in the early 1980s, no one took seriously the possibility that a network would be sold. But within a two-year period, all three networks changed hands, beginning a painful process of down-sizing.

Favorite scenarios include Capital Cities-ABC Inc. merging with Paramount Communications Inc., General Electric Co. buying MCA Inc. and Walt Disney buying CBS Inc.

The immediate consequence of any of the above combinations would mean uniting Hollywood program factories with national distribution systems. That idea is extremely appealing to some analysts.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Sept. 4

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.7765	3.3325	1.1271	0.3362	0.1515 *	—	5.465 *	1.351	1.234 *	1.5325	1.805 *
Brussels	32.3025	60.57	20.598	6.1385	2.7803 *	18.233	—	24.4635	0.225	28.045	[illegible] *
Frankfurt	1.5765	2.965	—	0.2984	0.1344 *	0.8874	4.867 *	1.1865	1.094 *	1.3640	1.482 *
London (a)	1.8765	—	2.9658	9.9400	2,230.50	3.3405	60.715	2.4730	269.37	2.175	185.22
Madrid	98.80	184.90	62.517	18.645	8.39 *	55.625	3.04	74.835	68.37 *	85.12	—
Milan	1,172.90	2,205.60	744.51	222.31	—	660.79	36.267	894.34	8.147	1,014.58	11.934
New York (b)	—	1.879 a	1.5815	5.2945	1,180.85	1.7838	32.475	1.3195	143.50	1.1602	98.45
Paris	5.282	9.929	3.3519	—	0.45 *	2.9739	0.1632	4.0226	3.6665 *	4.573	5.365 *
Tokyo	143.80	270.85	91.04	27.16	0.1226	80.81	4.042	109.40	—	124.64	1.458
Toronto	1.1571	2.1803	0.7342	0.2192	0.985 *	0.6517	3.563 *	0.8841	0.808 *	—	1.173 *
Zurich	1.3125	2.4682	0.8318	0.2483	0.1116 *	0.7386	4.059 *	—	0.9158 *	1.1349	1.3325 *
1 ECU	1.3080	0.6961	2.0607	6.9129	1,536.48	2.3246	42.3062	1.7185	188.553	1.5141	128.867
1 SDR	1.3765	0.7348	2.1792	7.3111	1,620.46	2.4584	44.8779	1.8128	197.455	1.6002	136.097

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	6100.2	Greek drac.	155.60	Mex. peso	2882.01	S. Afr. rand	2.57
Austral. $	1.2277	Hong Kong $	7.7648	N. Zealand $	1.6168	Soviet ruble*	0.5739
Austr. schil.	11.09	Indian rupee	17.899	Norw. krone	6.094	Swed. krona	5.7695
Brazil cruz.	69.96	Indo. rupiah	1858.01	Phil. peso	24.89	Taiwan $	26.89
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.5872	Port. escudo	139.15	Thai baht	25.51
Danish krone	6.0055	Israeli shek.	1.95	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	2691.39
Egypt. pound	2.7134	Malay. ring.	2.6905	Sing. $	1.7635	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	3.704			S. Kor. won	714.20	Venez. boliv.	48.50

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate).*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.8684	1.8589	1.8492	Canadian dollar	1.1595	1.1640	1.1681
Japanese yen	143.85	143.83	143.79	Swiss franc	1.3114	1.3105	1.3099
Deutsche mark	1.5740	1.5732	1.5724				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Geibank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Sept. 4

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	[illegible]	8¼-8⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	10-10⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	8½-8⅝	[illegible]	10⅛-10¼	[illegible]	10-10⅛	9
3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10¼-10⅜	[illegible]	10⅛-10¼	9⅛
6 months	8-8⅛	8¾-8⅞	8⅝-8¾	14⅝-14¾	10⅜-10½	[illegible]	[illegible]	9¼
1 year	8⅛-8¼	9-9⅛	8⅝-8¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10⅛-10¼	9⅜

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Sept. 4

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	8⅛	8 1/16
Com. paper 91-179 days	7.55	7.60
3-month Treasury bills	7.40	7.36
6-month Treasury bills	7.38	7.35
1-year Treasury bills	7.26	7.22
30-year Treasury bond	9.02	8.99
2-month CD's	8.00	8.10
3-month CD's	8.00	8.10
Japan		
Discount rate	5¼	5¼
Call money	7 19/32	7 19/32
1-month interbank	8 3/32	8 3/32
3-month interbank	8 3/32	8 3/32
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	8.15	8.10
1-month interbank	8.25	8.25
3-month interbank	8.40	8.40
6-month interbank	8.75	8.75
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	14⅞	14 15/16
3-month interbank	14 31/32	14 31/32
6-month interbank	14 13/16	14 27/32
France		
Intervention rate	9½	9½
Call money	10.00	9 15/16
1-month interbank	10.00	9⅞
3-month interbank	10 5/16	10¼
6-month interbank	10½	10 7/16

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Sept. 4

1 month	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]
6 months	8-8⅛
1 year	8⅛-8¼

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Sept. 4

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30-day average yield:	7.59
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	7.827

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Sept. 4

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	387.75	389.05	+2.80
Luxembourg	388.85	—	+0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	386.80	387.17	−1.87
Zurich	388.45	387.80	−4.80
London	386.75	381.40	−5.25
New York	—	384.50	+1.55

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Pressure Grows on Fed to Ease Credit

By Kenneth N. Gilpin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Board is likely to take the long-expected step to ease monetary policy in the next two weeks, credit market analysts say.

Recent interviews with Fed officials make it clear that the central bank would like to nudge the federal funds rate, the overnight rate it charges banks for loans, down from the 8 percent level it has occupied since mid-July.

Expectation of such a move has grown since the economy, already in a slow-growth mode before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, was hit by higher oil prices and higher long-term interest rates last month.

Although it seems evident that the Fed remains cautious because of worries about inflation and memories of the adverse market reaction that followed its last two easing moves in December and July, analysts say that concerns over sustaining economic growth are likely to predominate. They say the Fed is ready to ease monetary policy, perhaps while holding its institutional nose.

"In the usual terms of growth versus inflation, the arguments for and against an easing of U.S. monetary policy are nearly balanced," Marcos Jones, an economist at Deutsche Bank Capital Corp., wrote in a weekly letter to clients.

"But the potential impact of credit-related difficulties in the economy has grown to uncomfortable proportions, giving even the central bank a stake in a modest bout of reflation," he continued.

"So long as it can avoid a disorderly decline in the dollar, we expect the Federal Reserve to ease policy in the first half of this month."

Fed officials have strongly suggested that before making their move they would prefer a stabilization of conditions in the Middle East, which in August generated one of the sharpest selloffs on record in world financial markets. But analysts said the Fed may not have that luxury.

"We are coming close to the point where the Fed will have to move even though the market is not quite as stable as it might like," said Donald J. Fine, chief market analyst at the Chase Manhattan Bank. "The key thing is to prevent a recession, and lower interest rates will help do that."

In the next two weeks, the most likely occasion to prompt a Fed move seems to be the release of August employment data, which are expected on Friday.

Economists are not expecting a repeat of the July performance, when, excluding census workers, nonfarm payroll employment declined. But the forecasts do not envisage strong growth.

Excluding the census workers, estimates of the rise in payroll employment in August range from a low of 20,000 workers to a high of 125,000. A number in that range would not be indicative of a healthy, rebounding economy, analysts said.

"The August gain, all of which probably occurred in the private service-producing sector, reflects the effects of a five-week sample period and a modest bounceback from the sharp declines in July, rather than an improvement in underlying economic fundamentals," Brian Jones, an economist at Salomon Brothers, noted in the firm's weekly Comments on Credit.

Gary Schlossberg, a vice president and senior economist at the Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco, said, "If the economic numbers are really weak, the Fed may be inclined to ease even if oil prices are moving higher."

West German GNP Surges by 3.4%

Reuters

BONN — West Germany's second-quarter real gross national product grew by 3.4 percent year on year, the Federal Statistics Office announced Tuesday.

Economics Minister Helmut Haussmann said in a statement that the GNP figures "are renewed evidence that West Germany's economy remains in full swing."

He said the increase was particularly positive, since it includes two working days fewer than 1989's second quarter.

The statistics office said the second-quarter GNP figure represented a decrease of 0.5 percent from the first quarter. The office revised first-quarter GNP data to show a real 4.5 percent year-to-year rise after the 4.4 percent gain first reported. GNP grew at an annual rate of 3.9 percent in the first half.

Economists said the figures indicated that West Germany's 1990 growth rate will be near the 4 percent target set by Bonn, which would match last year's growth rate. Most economists said they expected growth this year's rate to be between 3.75 and 3.9 percent.

Mr. Haussmann did not revise his forecast of 4 percent GNP growth. Last month he said the Gulf crisis was no cause to revise his forecast.

A spokesman for the economics ministry said no revision was planned: "There is no reason to revise the forecast. The economy is continuing to boom."

The growth in West Germany contrasts starkly with that in the East, where industrial output has dropped dramatically and unemployment has soared as the country lurches toward a market-driven economy.

Berlin announced Monday that the East's industrial output fell 35 percent between June and July.

Production is plunging in the East partly because demand is being satisfied mainly by Western products. This, in turn, was the

See GNP, Page 15

Bührle's Top Officers Quit Over Losses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — The chairman and managing director of Oerlikon-Bührle Holding AG quit after a boardroom struggle over losses caused by the Gulf crisis, the new managing director, Ernst Winkler, said Tuesday.

The confrontation in the Middle East has left the company unable to deliver on arms orders of 250 million Swiss francs to 300 million francs ($190 million to $228 million), he said.

"The Gulf crisis means our expectations of breaking even this year cannot be achieved and this led to a lot of discussion and polarization on the board," Mr. Winkler said. Plagued by military losses, the arms and engineering company has not turned a profit since 1985.

The resignations of Dietrich Bührle as chairman and Michael Funk as managing director were effective at the end of August, the company said.

Philippe de Weck, Mr. Bührle's deputy and a former chairman of Union Bank of Switzerland, has taken over as chairman. Mr. Winkler was finance director and Mr. Funk's deputy before succeeding him.

News of the resignations boosted Oerlikon-Bührle's shares initially on the Zurich bourse, but they fell back later when the company said it was facing large losses.

The company's bearer shares jumped as high as 870 Swiss francs ($661) in early trading before plunging to close at 755, down from 810 at Monday's close.

"Dietrich Bührle and Michael Funk were seen as a brake on moves towards innovation," said one trader, who asked not to be identified. "Now the way is free for a general restructuring of the concern."

A Swiss Bank Corp. analyst, David Hunziker, said the resignations could mean the company's military side would be cut back more vigorously.

Mr. Winkler said up to 500 employees, particularly at the company's Italian subsidiary Contraves, could lose their jobs because of the lost arms sales.

Oerlikon-Bührle said Mr. Bührle would remain linked to the group as a major shareholder. His family owns between 40 and 45 percent of the share capital, a company spokesman said.

Mr. Winkler said that Mr. Funk, who was appointed managing director in 1988, quit his post because he had been active in the military business and felt the basis for confidence in him had failed.

The company made a group consolidated operating loss of 41.3 million Swiss francs last year, after a 35.5 million loss in 1988.

It estimated its military division

See BUHRLE, Page 15

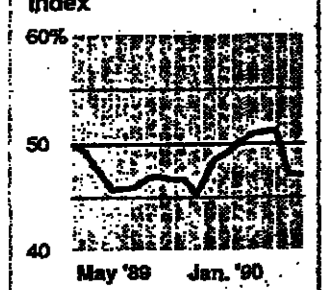
Manufacturing Slows in U.S., Oil Prices Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Fresh evidence of a slowdown in U.S. manufacturing and a surge in oil prices to more than $29 a barrel on Tuesday underscored the pressures facing the American economy.

Manufacturing Slows Down

Purchasing Management Index



A reading below 50 percent indicates a general decline, above 50 percent suggests general expansion.

Source: National Association of Purchasing Management

IHT

Manufacturing slowed for the second consecutive month in August, as production and new orders dropped, according to a survey of purchasing executives by the National Association of Purchasing Management.

The group said its index of business activity fell to 47.0 percent in August from 47.4 percent in July and 51.1 percent in June. A reading below 50 percent indicates the economy is weakening.

The drop in production was the first in seven months. Purchasing managers attributed the output decline to a sharp drop in new orders, which also fell in August for the second straight month.

The report depressed stock prices, pushing the Dow Jones industrial average down more than 30 points in early trading. But program buying in the last hour virtually erased the decline and the index closed down just 0.99 point, at 2,613.37.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 92.94 million shares, the lightest session of the year, and down from 96.48 million shares traded Friday.

Most participants were staying on the sidelines ahead of Friday's report on U.S. employment in August, dealers said. That data is expected to give some indication of whether or not the Federal Reserve might lower interest rates to bolster economic activity, they said.

The Fed's leeway for lowering rates is restricted by inflationary pressures, which the purchasing managers' survey highlighted.

The association said prices of raw materials rose in August, a reflection of higher energy prices following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

Oil prices rose sharply in New York on Tuesday.

West Texas Intermediate crude for October delivery breached $29 a barrel, closing at $29.12 on the New York Mercantile Exchange, up $1.80 from Friday.

Contracts for petroleum products also surged.

The advances largely caught up with price gains in other world markets on Monday, when U.S. markets were closed for the Labor Day holiday.

They also reflected continued concern about the lack of any notable progress toward a peaceful solution to the Mideast stalemate.

"They're grasping for straws," said James Fiedler, a vice president at E.D. & F. Man International Inc.

"People are a little more pessimistic" following last week's unsuccessful mediation attempt by the United Nations secretary general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Mr. Fiedler said, "and war is a little bit more on their minds today."

"The market seems to be settling into a cyclic range of $23 to $30 per barrel for crude, and in the absence of military action this situation could persist for some weeks," said Geoff Pyne, an analyst with UBS-Phillips & Drew in London.

Mehdi Varzi of the stockbrokers

See ECONOMY, Page 12

Fujitsu Upstages IBM To Unveil Mainframe

Speed of New Unit Remains in Doubt

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A day before IBM was expected to introduce its first new generation of mainframe computers in five years, Fujitsu Ltd., its biggest rival, announced on Tuesday a competing series of processors that step up the Japanese challenge in building high-end machines.

The largest of the computers announced by Fujitsu is composed of eight separate processors, the most complex multiprocessor machine yet announced by a Japanese manufacturer. International Business Machines Corp. was widely expected to introduce on Wednesday a six- or eight-processor machine as part of its long-expected Summit series.

> **The first products made from superconducting materials are fairly esoteric devices. Page 17.**

Fujitsu's announcement was its first big product introduction since its $1.29 billion acquisition last month of ICL PLC, Britain's largest computer maker. That purchase propelled Fujitsu to the position of the world's second-largest computer maker, although it is still a sixth of IBM's size, and gave it a new base from which to attack IBM's most profitable market, Europe.

But Fujitsu officials were deliberately vague when asked about key measures of the performance of the new machines, called the M-1800 group. As a result, they left unanswered one of the key questions surrounding the computer industry: Whether IBM has ceded its traditional lead in the size and speed of its top-end machines.

A few years ago, Japanese manufacturers routinely waited until months after IBM had announced new products before responding with machines of their own — machines that usually approached, but never equaled, the speed of IBM's.

But with size has come a new confidence. Over the past year Hitachi Ltd., one of Japan's other large computer makers, and Amdahl Corp., a California company that is partly owned by Fujitsu and uses Fujitsu technology, have both introduced machines that are advertised as faster than IBM's. Analysts speculated that Fujitsu was cautious about announcing performance specifications until they see what IBM unveils.

"They don't want to get into a position of seeming behind," said Mike Jeremy, the computer analyst at Baring Securities in Tokyo.

Fujitsu officials said it was simply coincidental that their announcement, their first overhaul of mainframe systems in more than four years, came a day before IBM's.

But raw speed is becoming less relevant. The biggest corporate users of mainframes — such as banks, credit card companies, airlines and government agencies — are increasingly concerned about the ease with which each company's machines can be linked to smaller work stations and the performance of old and new software.

In both areas IBM may hold a lead over Fujitsu, which is still struggling with smaller computers, especially in markets outside Japan. And Fujitsu must still follow somewhat in IBM's wake: It said Tuesday that its software was being enhanced to include compatibility with IBM's Extended System Architecture, the key proprietary software-and-hardware combination in the IBM machines.

Nonetheless, both companies are facing a slowing market for mainframes, as smaller machines using microprocessors become far more capable than either company imagined a decade ago.

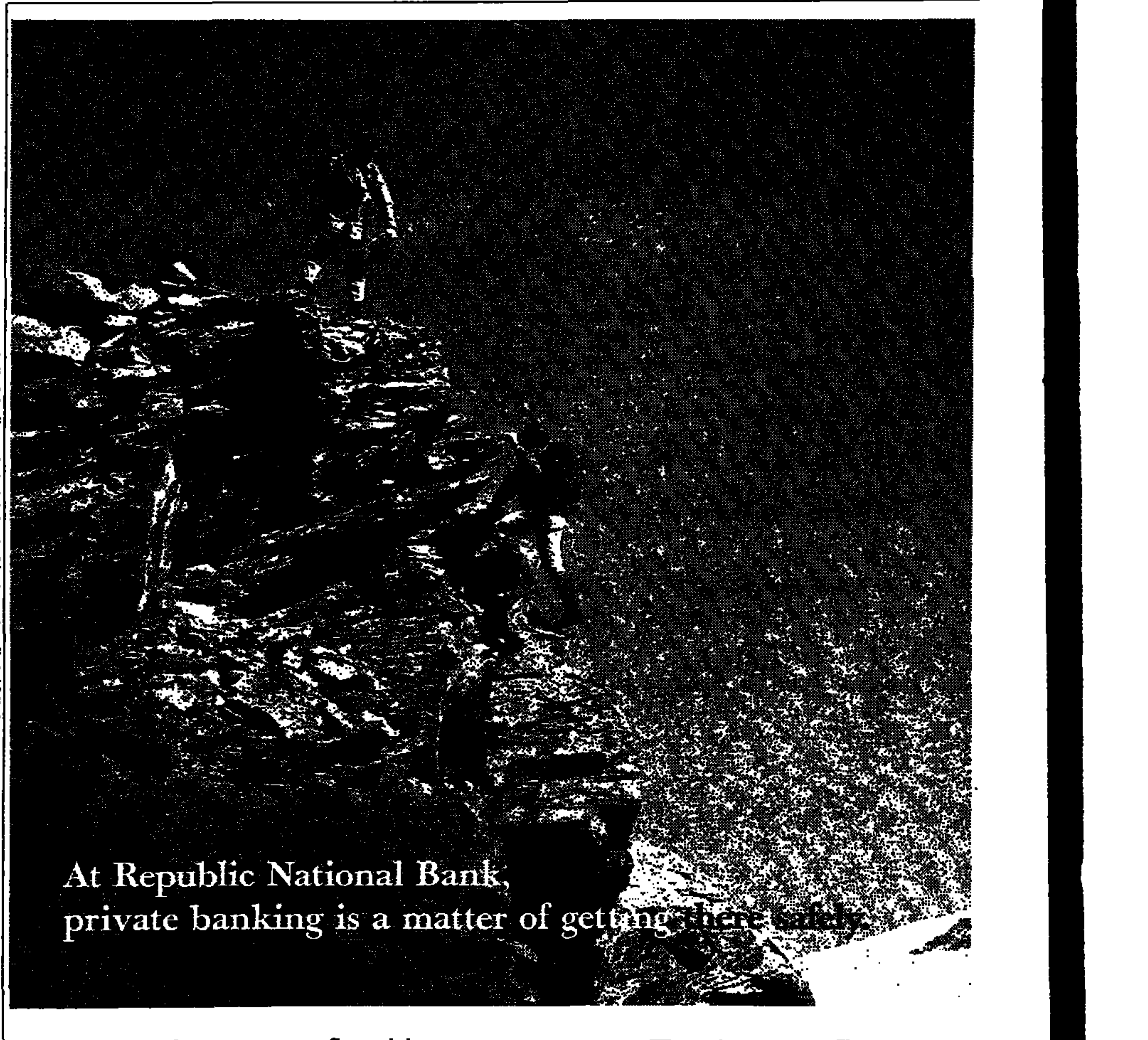
Fujitsu officials Tuesday took care not to compare their announcement with IBM's forthcoming introduction.

"I don't yet know about IBM's new machine," said Toshio Hiraguri, who heads the development of large computer systems at Fujitsu. Mr. Hiraguri said he expected Fujitsu to install 300 of its newest mainframes over the next three years. The machines carry a rental fee of anywhere from $500,000 to $1.9 million a month, that being for the eight-processor model. The biggest of the computers will not be available until the third quarter of 1991, the company said, about when IBM was expected to bring out the Summit series.

Mainframe computers are normally measured by the number of calculations they can perform in a given time, expressed as millions of instructions per second, or "MIPS." Fujitsu declined to release the results of tests on its new computers, although they said, for example, that the four-processor version would be 10 percent faster than the equivalent machine introduced recently by Hitachi. Analysts said that machine has peak speeds of 160 to 200 MIPS.

In fact, it will be months, if not years, before accurate comparisons can be made between the IBM and Fujitsu machines.

Nonetheless, Fujitsu's challenge is hardly something that IBM is taking lightly.



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NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued on next left-hand page)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 5

CarriageInd	NuevoEng n	ProgCorp	SallieM adj
UnTexEx			

NEW LOWS 92

AetnaLfe	AlaPw 9pf	AlaP 944pf	Alexandrs
AlleghLud s	AmCapIBd	AmrepCp	Arkla
AydinCp	BancFlorida	BkNY adj pfA	Bearing
CDI Cp	CV REIT	CdnPac s	CenteriorEn
ChrtHou	Chemed	ComwlthEngy	ChrtData pf
Cooper pf s	CrawfrdA n	CrossldSv pf	Culbro
Deltona Cp	DimeSvNY	Divers Ind	Dominar
DynaCp Am	Eastn Util	EdisonBro s	FedPap 2875pf
FlFdlBco pfB	FstFinFd	FstMiss Cp	FlaProgress
FrnklnUnv	GTE Fla 816	GenSignal	GenRad
Guilford	GifRes pfB	HandyHar	HannaCo
HeclaMng	Interlan	KemperCp	Lockheed
Lydall	MNC Fncl s	Melville	Mestek
Montedison	Matt Omah	NatCnv pf	NatPresto
NewEngElc	Newhall s	OffshrPip n	OppenhMG
OrionCap	PatPremII n	RTZ Cp n	ReyMdRey
RobtHoff	StJoePap n	SCANA	SierraPacR
Square D	StdBrPnt	StdMotr	SunsInMa
SystCtr	TxPacLd	ThaiCap n	Thom Ind
TritonEng pf	UAL Corp	USG	VintgePtr
Vornado Inc	ZenithE		

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 1

AmTr-mo prm

NEW LOWS 35

AdamsRes	Baldwin Sec	Balfour	Brascan g
Cablevsn	CastleAM	CitadelHd	CitzFst s
Crowley Mil	DiviHotel	DuplexPrd	ElectrSnd
FlukeJohn	ForestCty A	GlenDis B	HealthChm
Hudson Gen	IntrstGn	Kelemo	LilVernon
MediaGen	OrioleHme A	Pittway n	ProvEngy s
RegalBel	Riverbnd	Roddick	SDie 780pr
SherwdGp	TastikBkng	TempltGlbUtl	Tranzonic
ValleyForge	Vicon	WienerEnt	

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Philips Quits Chip Project

By Sara Henley
Special to the Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — Philips NV said Tuesday it was cutting 4,000 jobs in its electronic components division and withdrawing from a joint European chip-making project as part of a 2.7 billion-guilder ($1.5 billion) restructuring.

The cutbacks, due to be made by 1991, will eliminate four businesses within the 11 billion-guilder components division and reduce the division's European work force by around 11 percent. The cuts represent a significant chunk of the 10,000 group jobs Philips said in July it planned to shed.

The major element of Philips' reductions, as had been widely rumored in recent days, was its decision to halt production of Static Random Access Memory, or S-RAM, memory chips. The move entails the company's partial withdrawal from the $4.5 billion Joint European Submicron Silicon Initiative, known as JESSI.

"Quitting S-RAM production will save us about 75 million guilders annually," a company spokesman, Jack Reemers, said.

He indicated that Philips would continue spending about 45 million guilders a year on three remaining projects in JESSI, which has seven years left to run.

Philips, along with Siemens AG of West Germany and the Franco-Italian joint venture SGS-Thomson, has been financing 50 percent of the JESSI S-RAM project, which had sought to match the Japanese technological challenge and develop a new generation of microchips.

Philips also had spent around 400 million guilders on a forerunner to JESSI, the Mega project.

The company said it also was dropping commercial production of charged coupled devices, a semiconductor-based picture sensor, as well as semiconductor lasers and liquid crystal displays for laptop computers.

The moves form part of a major restructuring outlined in July by Jan Timmer, the company's president, aimed at turning around its loss-making computer operations.

Financial analysts welcomed the news.

"It is symbolically very important," said Chris Honner of Kleinwort Benson said in London. "Philips is doing what it said it would and dropping R & D in areas which do not seem to offer much commercial potential in the future."

Joost van Bek, investment analyst at Pierson, Heldring & Pierson, said the S-RAM market had grown more slowly than expected. He also said Philips "has plenty of potential alternative S-RAM suppliers" for its internal needs.

Philips may turn to U.S. suppliers such as Cypress and Motorola for static chips, said Felix Lanters, an analyst at ABN Bank. This would help balance the group's dollar accounts.

Koos Andriessen, the Dutch economic affairs minister, said he would review the government's support for JESSI.

Sumitomo Life Buying Into Morgan Place

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — J.P. Morgan & Co. said Tuesday that it had agreed to sell a 52.5 percent interest in Morgan Place, the office complex it is building as its London headquarters, to *Sumitomo Life Insurance Co.* for £220 million ($413 million).

It is the latest in a series of big Japanese property investments in Europe.

The bank holding company said the transaction would be reflected in its financial statements as a financing amortized over its 25-year lease term for Morgan Place. The lease contains renewal options for an additional 50 years.

The office complex, which is being built on the Victoria Embankment in the heart of London, is due for completion next year. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Strong Mark Cuts Profit at Hoechst

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Hoechst AG reported Tuesday that its pretax profit fell 13.3 percent in the first six months of the year, largely because of soft chemical prices and the strength of the Deutsche mark against the dollar and the yen.

The weak U.S. economy, which hurt profits at the company's Hoechst Celanese Corp. subsidiary, also contributed to the group's decline, the company said in a letter to shareholders.

The mix of problems was similar to those cited by Bayer AG and BASF AG, Hoechst two leading German chemical rivals, in reporting lower first half results last week.

Hoechst said pretax profit fell to 1.82 billion DM in the six months ended June 30, from 2.10 billion DM a year earlier. Sales dipped 2.2 percent, to 22.43 billion DM.

Pretax profit in the second quarter alone eased 2.6 percent, to 896 million DM, from 920 million DM in the first quarter. The company gave no further second-quarter data.

Hoechst's first-half sales rose only in the European Community, gaining 6 percent to 11.95 billion DM. Sales in West Germany alone were up 8.8 percent.

Sales in North America dropped 15.2 percent, to 4.42 billion DM, while sales in Africa, Oceania and Asia, which includes Japan, fell 8.8 percent, to 3.03 billion DM, Hoechst said. It gave no separate sales figures for Japan.

Overall, first-half group sales rose 3.5 percent by volume, Hoechst said, but selling prices fell 2.7 percent.

The company said it expected sales to remain around first-half levels.

"Although sales volume could well show further increases, a weak dollar and yen will continue to weigh on turnover," said Hans-Bernd Heier, a company spokesman.

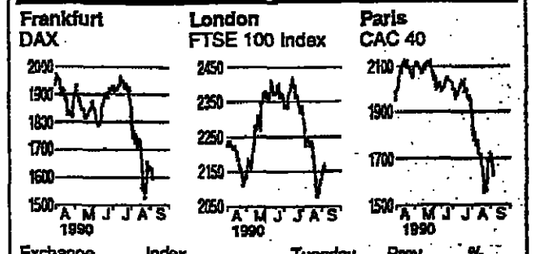
Hoechst said it had budgeted for an average dollar exchange rate of 1.70 DM for 1990. The dollar traded around 1.5750 DM Tuesday afternoon in Europe.

The company gave no earnings figures for the U.S. subsidiary on Tuesday. In May, it said pretax profits at Hoechst Celanese were down 36 percent at $68 million in the first quarter, and it predicted that softness in the U.S. housing and auto markets would continue to hurt earnings.

Sales of chemicals and paints, Hoechst's biggest division, fell 8.3 percent to 5.40 billion DM in the first half, while fibers fell 11 percent to 4.0 billion DM. Sales of health care products rose a strong 14 percent to 4.51 billion DM, while agricultural products were up 4 percent to 1.56 billion DM.

Hoechst shares fell 1.50 DM to 232.50 on the Frankfurt stock exchange. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	100.40	101.50	-1.18
Brussels	Stock Index	5472.88	5560.91	-1.58
Frankfurt	DAX	1590.07	1629.22	-2.40
Frankfurt	FAZ	685.25	691.53	-0.91
Helsinki	UNITAS	512.30	512.80	-0.10
London	Financial Times 30	1670.90	1693.60	-1.34
London	FTSE 100	2148.00	2166.60	-0.86
Madrid	General Index	250.21	254.72	-1.77
Milan	MIB	878.20	893.60	-1.72
Paris	CAC 40	1620.93	1644.01	-1.40
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1091.30	1105.50	-1.28
Vienna	Stock Index	568.82	581.53	-2.19
Zurich	SBS	571.00	578.50	-1.30

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Continental Scraps Plan In the East

Reuters

HANOVER, West Germany — The tire maker Continental AG said Tuesday that it had scrapped plans, at least temporarily, to cooperate with East Germany's only tire maker, VEB Reifenkombinat Fuerstenwalde.

A Continental spokesman, Dieter von Herz, said that a dismal profit outlook for the global tire market meant Continental could not act on the basis of "patriotic feelings."

He said Continental could not afford to invest in East Germany, particularly since the plants of Pneumant, as the East German company is called, were too small, he said. Lack of tax incentives was another reason behind Continental's change of heart, Mr. von Herz said.

Continental announced Monday that its pretax profit fell to 100.5 million Deutsche marks ($64 million) in the first half of 1990 from 165.5 million DM in the same period of 1989. It also said earnings for the full year would be below 1989's levels.

Mr. von Herz said Continental's plans for ventures with three other East German companies, as well as activities in other East European countries, including a joint venture in Czechoslovakia, were also being reexamined.

Elf Aquitaine Net Rose 15% in Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French state-owned oil company Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine on Tuesday reported a 15 percent increase in first-half profit, despite a strengthening of the franc against the dollar that would tend to erode earnings.

Elf said first-half net profit rose to 4.9 billion francs ($922 million), up from 4.3 billion francs earned in the comparable period last year.

Revenue rose 13 percent, to 82.3 billion francs, from 72.8 billion a year earlier. Elf said the bulk of the increase was due to inclusion of sales from the chemical operations of the state-owned company Orkem, and of the new U.S. subsidiary Pennwalt Co., which Elf bought in August 1989.

Elf said operating profit in the half rose to 10.2 billion francs from 8.4 billion.

The company said the first-half profit this year included a capital gain of 620 million francs from the sale of its La Seigneurie paints unit.

Elf reported net profit of 7.2 billion francs for all of 1989. But events in the Gulf kept the company from forecasting results for all of this year.

Elf's oil output was up in the first half from 11.5 million to 14.9 million tons, while natural gas production was off from 8 million to 7.4 million tons of oil equivalent.

The price of Elf's oil remained fairly constant, averaging $17.90 a barrel in the first half, before the Gulf crisis began in early August. But a weaker dollar partly offset the benefits of the increase in production, Elf said.

Refining and marketing showed a threefold rise in operating profit, to 900 million francs, after a restructuring program and a more favorable European refining environment, the company said.

Elf began an investment plan to help it respond to demand for gasoline products, and Elf France, its main refining and marketing subsidiary, increased market share through the development of unleaded gasoline, Elf said without giving figures.

Despite the rise, profitability remains modest compared to the value of its assets in this sector, it said.

Elf's share of the profits of its 60 percent-owned subsidiary Sanofi fell 15.4 percent, to 351 million francs, from 415 million, as revenue rose to 9.42 billion francs from 8.60 billion.

Elf bought Parfums Stern from Avon Products Inc. of the United States at the beginning of 1990 and transferred the assets to Sanofi. The costs of restructuring Stern, coupled with a heavier bias toward the second half in its perfumes and beauty sector, contributed to the fall in profit, Sanofi said. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Austria's Lauda Air Places $180 Million Boeing Order

Reuters

FARNBOROUGH, England — The Austrian airline Lauda Air has ordered three Boeing aircraft in a deal worth $180 million, Boeing Co. said on Tuesday.

Last month, the Austrian government awarded worldwide flying rights to Lauda Air, which was founded in the mid-1980s by the former world auto racing champion Niki Lauda. That put the carrier on the same footing as the state-controlled Austrian Airlines.

Announcing the plane order at the Farnborough air show, Boeing said Lauda Air ordered one 767-300 extended range jet and two 737-400s.

Lauda Air, which was quoted on the Vienna stock exchange earlier this year, also confirmed that a third 737-400 was on order, worth $37 million. This had not previously been announced.

Boeing said firm orders for the 737-400 were now at 240 and orders for the 767-300ER stood at 151.

■ Little Impact on Sales

Rolls-Royce PLC said Tuesday it saw the Gulf crisis as having little impact on aircraft engine sales, Reuters reported.

Speaking at the Farnborough air show, the Rolls-Royce director in charge of military engines, Colin Green, said: "I don't see the Middle East crisis as having a significant effect. It just reaffirms the need for mobile forces."

But he said the company had cut its estimate for world demand for gas turbine engines for military aircraft until the year 2000 by 15 percent, to some £60 billion ($112.2 billion), compared with forecasts made 18 months ago.

He said he expected growth in demand from the Middle East, the Far East, Africa and South America to offset falling business from Western countries.

Rolls-Royce also announced that it had joined a venture led by Lockheed Corp. that aims to provide a training aircraft for the U.S. Air Force and Navy.

The venture team comprises Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Co., Italy's Aer Macchi and the Hughes Aircraft unit of General Motors Corp., Rolls Royce said.

Rolls Royce will supply its RB582-01 Viper turbo jet engine to power the Air Macchi design MB339 Tandem trainer. Should the proposal be accepted, the first delivery of over 840 Air Force and Navy planes would be scheduled for 1996.

BUHRLE: *Swiss Firm's Officers Quit Over Losses*

(Continued from first finance page)

had an operating loss of around 100 million francs in 1989.

The company last October announced a major restructuring, involving the formation of separate military and industrial divisions, the shedding of 500 jobs by end-1990, and a move towards increased cooperation with other companies.

In May, Oerlikon-Bührle said it hoped to return to profit this year and would diversify away from the arms business. And in June, it announced the sale of its guided missile operation to Martin Marietta Corp. of the United States.

The Gulf crisis dashed the profit hopes, however.

Swiss law prohibits arms exports to areas in which there is armed conflict, or the threat of such conflict, or where there is "dangerous tension," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. In addition, the United Nations has placed an embargo on trade with Iraq and Kuwait.

Oerlikon-Bührle said Mr. de Weck and a board member, René Rüpp, would form a task force including "personalities from industry and banks" to help with the restructuring that has already begun.

Mr. Bührle was convicted in 1970 for illegal arms sales after a trial in which the company's former sales director admitted Oerlikon-Bührle had exported arms to South Africa and other countries between 1963 and 1968 by means of false documents. *(Reuters, AFP)*

GNP: *German GNP Up a Robust 3.4% in 2d Quarter*

(Continued from first finance page)

main engine driving West German growth, economists said.

"We are seeing a swing effect of sorts," said Ulrich Hombrecher, an economist at Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale. "One man's meat is another man's poison."

Economists said that less than one month to go before unification with West Germany, East Germany is near financial collapse. But the strong West German growth reported Tuesday means West Germany can provide a much needed buffer for the East, economists said.

Mr. Haussmann said the West German economy was drawing its strength exclusively from higher domestic demand and increased deliveries to East Germany.

West Germany's high trade surpluses, often criticized by its trading partners in recent years, were rapidly being reduced, he added.

Warren Oliver, an analyst at the London brokerage UBS/Phillips & Drew, said the effects of slowing economic growth in West Germany's main export markets were starting to show.

Exports fell 3 percent in the second quarter, compared with a rise of 2.3 percent a year ago and an 8.5 percent jump in the first quarter. Imports were also sharply down.

Deliveries to East Germany, included as exports in the first half, were to be counted as domestic consumption beginning in July, when financial union of East and West Germany went into effect. With the Deutsche mark's strength, this could accelerate the decline in exports.

Two key industrial sectors, automotive and engineering, were reporting declines in foreign incoming orders.

"I think the export side may be a little disappointing," Mr. Oliver said, "more than we were generally expecting."

But Mr. Haussmann said that capacity-expanding investments, which were fueling the current economic growth, were establishing a strong base for future growth, employment and income.

Such investment would also allow private consumption, the second-biggest factor behind current growth, to continue expanding. Exports, by contrast, were declining significantly despite soaring deliveries to East Germany.

■ Unity Bond Bids Rejected

The West German central bank said Tuesday that the finance ministry had rejected all bids in the government's tender of 8.75 percent Unity Fund bonds, Reuters reported from Frankfurt.

On Monday, the finance ministry added to its existing July 2000 Unity Fund bond when it issued 2.5 billion DM ($1.59 billion) of new paper through a consortium of banks at a price of 99.20. The bond was then fixed 18 pfennigs lower at 98.12 to yield 9.04 percent.

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

Cadbury Schweppes

1st Half	1990	1989
Revenue	1,410.	1,150.
Pretax Net	104.70	93.90
Per Share	8.8981	0.965

Pearson

1st Half	1990	1989
Revenue	770.90	647.40
Profits	97.50	85.40
Per Share	0.248	0.214

Canada

Bank of Montreal

3rd Quar.	1990	1989
Profits	120.00	111.00
Per Share	0.95	0.91
9 Months		
Profits	378.00	348.00
Per Share	3.04	2.84

Bank of Nova Scotia

3rd Quar.	1990	1989
Profits	121.00	157.80
Per Share	0.53	0.80
9 Months		
Profits	402.00	464.00
Per Share	1.85	2.38

Ivaco

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	537.20	540.30
Profits	5.90	6.10
Per Share	0.02	0.02

1st Half	1990	1989
Revenue	1,050.	1,050.
Profits	72.60	73.80
Per Share	0.88	0.98

Toronto-Dominion Bank

3rd Quar.	1990	1989
Profits	140.24	172.78
Per Share	0.42	0.55
9 Months		
Profits	470.29	527.41
Per Share	1.43	1.68

Hong Kong

Hong Kong & Shanghai

1st Half	1990	1989
Profit	1,500.	1,930.
Per Share	0.2587	0.3328

Full name of company is Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking.

South Korea

Daewoo

1st Half	1990	1989
Revenue	2.39 T	1.97 T
Profits	22,490.	28,100.

T: trillion.

Sweden

Alfa Laval

1st Half	1990	1989
Revenue	7,440.	6,700.
Profits	733.00	462.80

1989 profit estimated as company changed its reporting procedures.

ABB

1st Half	1990	1989
Revenue	12,790.	9,440.
Profits	489.00	396.00

Results in U.S. dollars.

Volvo

1st Half	1990	1989
Revenue	44,600.	44,500.
Profits	2,000.	4,000.
Per Share	18.40	37.90

United States

Albertson's

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	2,670.	1,830.
Net Inc.	52.90	45.40
Per Share	0.40	0.34
1st Half	1990	1989
Revenue	4,880.	3,440.
Net Inc.	104.10	90.00
Per Share	0.78	0.67

American Stores

2nd Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	5,880.	5,380.
Net Inc.	37.50	34.60
Per Share	1.09	0.67
1st Half	1990	1989
Revenue	11,880.	10,590.
Net Inc.	65.40	44.20
Per Share	1.90	1.24

James River

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,420.	1,460.
Net Inc.	(a)84.80	57.50
Per Share	—	0.44

a; loss, 1989 quarter, net includes charges of $8.7 million.

Litton Industries

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	1,410.	1,220.
Net Inc.	45.50	44.60
Per Share	1.91	1.86
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	5,160.	5,020.
Net Inc.	178.80	177.30
Per Share	7.36	7.35

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Co-Lead-Managers
Barclays Bank PLC
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –

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Berliner Bank International S.A.
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Gulf Riyad Bank E.C.
National Bank of Abu Dhabi

Agent Bank
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

May, 1990 *This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
23¼	9⅝	MdAr pf	1.87	18.3	–	20	10½	10⅛	10¼	–⅛
22⅝	16⅝	MWE	1.64	8.5	10	321	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	–½
36	24¼	Millipre	.44	1.5	15	265	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	
28⅝	13⅝	MiltaR	.56	2.2	19	128	25⅝	25¼	25¼	–⅜
91⅞	67⅝	MMM	2.92	3.7	14	3619	78¼	77⅝	78	–¾
27⅜	22⅞	MinnPL	1.84	7.9	8	158	23½	22⅞	23½	+⅜
3¾	1⅞	Mitel				114	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
23	17¼	MitsbB n	.05r	.4	26	3	13	13	13	
69½	54	Mobil	2.90	4.5	14	6037	64⅝	63¼	64⅝	+½
26¼	14⅞	MolBio			70	341	17⅞	16⅝	16⅞	–1¼
41⅝	9⅝	MonCa			12	8	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
48	37	MonCa pf	5.00	12.5			40	40	40	–¼
17⅞	11⅞	Monrch	.80	7.0	26	26	11½	11⅜	11½	
62⅝	38⅜	Monsan s	1.94	4.5	9	1761	43	42	43	+¼
22	17⅜	MonPw s	1.42	7.8	12	281	18¼	18	18⅛	–⅛
18	13	Montec	.41e	3.4	7	2	12⅛d	12⅛	12⅛	–⅜
19⅝	15	MonSt	1.80	11.4		39	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
6⅝	3¼	MONY	3.29c		5	27	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
32½	24	Moore	.94	3.9	14	79	24⅝	24	24½	–⅛
48⅝	30⅞	Morgan	1.82	5.5		1566	33⅜	32⅜	33⅛	+⅜
64	55¼	Morgn pf	5.00e	8.8		1	56½	56½	56½	
11½	8½	MorgGr	.25e	2.8		33	9	8⅞	9	
12	6½	MorKeg	.20	3.0	663	161	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	–⅛
15⅝	8⅝	MorgnP				79	9⅞	9½	9½	–⅛
79½	54½	MorsSt	1.58	2.7	6	62	56¼	55⅛	56	–⅛
60½	38⅝	MorKnd	1.48	3.2	16	157	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	
18	3⅜	MisRty	.451		7	51	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
45½	31½	Morton	.88	2.2	15	940	40⅜	40	40⅛	–⅛
88⅝	52⅝	Motorla	.76	1.1	18	3648	72	70	71⅞	–⅜
10⅛	8⅞	MunHI	.75	8.1		243	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
11¼	10	MuniFd	.80	7.5		327	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	–⅛
4	½	Munsng				14	⅝	⅝	⅝	–⅛
47¾	37½	MurpO	1.00	2.2	22	132	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛	+½
14⅝	11⅝	MutOm	1.20e	10.4		32	11⅝d	11½	11½	–⅛
21	5¼	MyerL	.12e	.9	13	134	14	12⅞	14	+1¼
25⅝	10¼	Mylan	.20	1.2	20	1463	17⅛	16½	16⅞	–⅛
16¼	9⅜	NBB	.92	9.4	10	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
35⅞	26⅛	NBD s	1.40	5.2	7	247	27⅛	26⅝	27	–½
7⅜	⅛	NBI				19	⅛	⅛	⅛	–⅛
66⅝	47⅛	NCH	.88	1.8	10	40	48⅜	47⅝	48⅝	+⅜
52½	28	NCNB	1.40	4.3	6	2219	33⅛	32½	32½	–⅜
72⅝	54⅝	NCR	1.40	2.2	11	1124	62⅝	61⅝	62⅝	+⅜
19⅛	15⅛	NIPSCO	1.04	6.4	10	437	16¼	16	16⅛	–¼
27⅝	9⅞	NL Ind	.60	4.9	5	622	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜	+1
14⅝	9⅝	NS Grp	.12	1.2	10	48	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
70½	44⅜	NACCO	.60	1.3	7	214	46	45⅝	46	–⅛
61¼	40½	Nalco	1.48	2.8	17	917	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	+⅛
44⅝	28¾	Nashua	.72	2.0	14	615	36⅞	36½	36⅝	–⅜
27⅜	22⅜	NtAust	1.96r	7.4		8	27	26½	26½	–½
41½	31¼	NtlCity	1.88	5.9	7	256	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	–⅜
9	3⅝	NtlCnv	.181			50	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
91	60¼	NCnv pf	14.37	24.1		3	59⅝d	59⅝	59⅝	–½
15	3¼	NatEdu				122	4⅜	3⅞	4	–⅛
27⅜	21¼	NatFGs	1.42	6.5	13	289	22⅜	21⅝	22	–⅛
2⅜	⅛	NtHerts				121	⅛	⅜	⅜	–⅛
19½	12⅝	NII				236	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	–⅛
49¼	40	NII pf	5.00	12.2		1	41	41	41	
40⅜	29¼	NMedE	.80	2.3	12	1191	35⅜	35	35¼	–⅛
44½	35	NtPrest	1.50a	4.3	9	50	35 d	34⅜	34⅝	–¼
8⅝	4¼	NtSemi				1445	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	–⅛
40¼	29½	NtSem pf	4.00	13.3		5	30	30	30	+¼
⅜	⅛	NSem wt				62	⅛	¼	¼	–⅛
30⅝	22⅛	NtSvIn	.92	3.6	13	131	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛
9	3⅝	NStand				4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
36⅝	26¼	NtWst	2.38e	7.5	3	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	–⅜
17⅞	16⅝	NatMP	1.64e	10.6	10	190	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Navistr				2319	3	2⅞	2⅞	–⅛
2⅝	⅜	Nav wtA				11	1	1	1	
⅞	⅛	Nav wtB				10	⅛	⅛	⅛	–⅛
1⅛	⅛	Nav wtC				10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
50¼	43⅝	Nav pfG	6.00	13.4		4	44⅝	44½	44½	+⅛
22⅝	12¼	NeimM	.20	1.5	33	47	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	–⅛
25⅜	17⅞	Nerco	.64	3.3	10	213	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
34⅝	5⅛	NtwkEq				44	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
25⅝	20	NevPw	1.40	7.4	14	222	21⅝	21	21⅛	+⅜
7⅝	3	NewAm	.60	18.5		392	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
28⅝	24	NEngEl	2.04	8.5	10	x2319	23⅝d	23½	23⅝	+⅛
25⅛	9⅝	NGerm n				784	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	–⅜
21½	17½	NJRsc	1.48	8.5	15	77	17½	17⅛	17½	+⅜
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29¾	21⅝	NYSEG	2.08	9.2	9	248	22½	22¼	22½	+¼
41½	36	NYS pf	3.75	9.6		z100	39	39	39	+1
24½	21½	NYS pf	2.12	9.4		5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	–⅛
35½	18¼	Newell s	.50	1.9	16	733	26	25⅝	25⅞	–⅛
35⅝	21	Newhal s	.80	3.8	11	271	21⅛d	20⅝	20⅝	–⅜
57⅞	34⅝	NwmtG	.05	.1	32	1723	46	45½	46	+⅛
54⅝	36⅝	NwlMg	.60	1.4	16	773	44½	43⅝	44⅛	+⅛
26⅝	14⅛	NewsCo	.13e	.7	11	608	18	17⅝	17⅝	–⅛
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14⅝	12⅛	NiaMP			13	1061	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
48½	36½	NiaMpf	3.90	10.5		z300	37	37	37	
18⅝	16½	NiaM pf	1.71e	9.1		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
15⅛	12⅝	NiagSh	1.47e	11.0		28	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	–⅛
11⅝	8½	NichApl	.27a	2.7		196	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	–⅛
17⅝	8	Nicolet			16	363	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
47	34⅜	NICOR	2.12	5.1	11	191	41¼	40⅝	41⅛	+½
19	12⅛	NoblAf	.16	.9	45	482	17⅝	17	17⅛	+⅜
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47⅜	34½	NflkSo	1.60	4.0	11	1369	39⅝	39½	39⅝	
41⅝	28⅝	Norsk s	.62e	1.6	17	2008	38⅝	37⅜	38⅛	+1¼
8⅝	2⅝	Nortek	.10	3.5		124	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
19	12	NEurO	1.20e	7.4	13	78	17⅛	17⅛	17½	
20⅛	8	NoFkBc	.85	9.6	5	46	9	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
6⅞	2⅜	NestFd				1	3	3	3	–⅛
16⅝	6⅜	NEFd pf	.56l			12	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	–⅛
22⅝	18	NoestUt	1.76	9.6	10	601	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
36⅝	32½	NIPS pf	3.05e	8.7		1	35	35	35	
40½	28⅝	NoStPw	2.32	7.8	9	453	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	–⅛
44	39	NSPw pf	3.60	9.1		240	39½	39½	39½	
49⅝	44	NSPw pf	4.10	9.0		z300	45½	45⅛	45½	–½
29⅝	19⅝	NorTel	.32	1.3	14	1850	23⅝	23½	23⅝	–⅛
7½	4⅝	Nthgat g				74	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅛
24⅛	13⅝	Nortrp	1.20	7.1		1220	17	15⅝	17	+⅛
20¼	16⅝	NWPS	1.46	8.1	10	16	18	17⅞	18	
24⅛	17	Norwst	.82	4.6	7	667	18	17⅝	17⅞	
8⅝	5½	Nova g	.32			135	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	–⅛
54⅝	40	NvoNdk	.62e	1.2	17	135	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+⅛
81⅝	48⅝	Nucor	.48	.7	24	122	67⅝	66⅝	67⅝	+⅛
10⅝	7	NuavE n				240u	10⅛	10	10	–⅛
12⅝	11⅛	NvCMI	.80	7.0		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	–⅛
15⅝	13⅝	NvCPP n	1.02	7.2		15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅝	13⅝	NvMAd n	1.06	7.4		319	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	–⅛
15⅝	13⅝	NvMO n	.18e	1.3		638	14⅛	14	14	–⅛
15⅝	14½	NCMM n				14	14⅝	14½	14½	+⅛
10½	9⅝	NuvCal	.67a	6.7		41	10	10	10	
15⅝	14½	NvIQI n				105	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
15⅛	13⅝	NNMM n				16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	–⅛
10⅝	9⅝	NuvNY	.60	6.6		67	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
15⅛	14½	NvNYP n	1.05	7.2		27	14⅝	14½	14⅝	–⅛
12⅝	11⅝	NvMul	.84	7.2		14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	–⅛
10⅝	9⅝	NuvMu	.71a	7.2		1182	10	9⅝	9⅝	–⅛
14⅝	13⅝	NuvPP	1.05	7.6		396	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	

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Superconductor Miracle Is Hard to Sell

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

SUNNYVALE, California — Four years after the scientific world was thrown into a frenzy by the discovery of new superconducting materials, the first products made from these materials are beginning to creep toward the market.

But rather than the magnetically levitated trains and blindingly fast computers envisioned when the materials were discovered, the first products are esoteric electronic devices whose uses will be in space, in defense and in specialized scientific and medical equipment.

"The markets don't look like billion-dollar markets at this time. They look like a collection of niches," said Ora E. Smith, vice president and chief marketing officer of Conductus Inc., a start-up company here that specializes in applications of superconductors.

Superconductors are materials that have no resistance to the flow of electricity.

In the past, such a state could be achieved only by cooling certain metal alloys to temperatures of near absolute zero, or about -460 degrees Fahrenheit (-273 centigrade); that required the use of liquid helium, which is expensive and must be continually replenished.

But starting in 1986, researchers discovered ceramic materials that could reach superconducting states at temperatures as high as -235 degrees Fahrenheit.

Such temperatures can be maintained far more easily, either by using liquid nitrogen or mechanical refrigerators.

A liquid helium cooler big enough for a person to sit on could be replaced by a refrigerator small enough to be held in a hand.

The biggest potential applications are expected to be electric transmission wires that do not lose any energy and super-strong electromagnetics that could be used to make powerful motors or to lift trains above their tracks for a smooth and rapid ride.

But those applications are at least a decade away, maybe more.

Ultrafast computers are also somewhat distant because scientists cannot yet reliably make the superconducting equivalent of transistors from high-temperature superconductors.

The early electronic applications of the new superconductors generally require only small pieces of superconducting material.

Conductus, for instance, has developed a sensor that detects infrared light.

The sensor, known as a bolometer, is merely a strip of superconducting material that is kept at a temperature where it is right on the threshold of losing its superconductivity.

When it is exposed to even the slightest infrared light, the material heats up and starts to lose its superconductivity, a loss that can be detected by other electronic circuits.

The device might have a use in satellites that watch stars or survey the earth or in scientific instruments that analyze the composition of substances by measuring their effects on infrared light.

Several companies, spurred by Pentagon contracts, are working on microwave radio components, like antennas to receive signals and filters to separate one frequency from another.

The first use might be in communications satellites because superconducting components could be lighter than microwave components now used.

Other devices receiving attention are ultra-sensitive sensors that can detect magnetic fields 1,000 times smaller than the earth's magnetic field.

These sensors are known as squids, or superconducting quantum interference devices, and are made of a loop of superconducting material. When exposed to a magnetic field, the current in the loop changes in a way that can be measured, providing an indirect measurement of the strength of the magnetic field.

Bang & Olufsen's Profit Swelled 39% in Latest Year

Reuters

STRUER, Denmark — The Danish audio and video producer Bang & Olufsen A/S said Tuesday that its pretax profit in its most recent financial year rose 38.8 percent, to 68 million kroner ($11.4 million).

The increase for the year ended May 31 was achieved on a modest rise in sales of 8 percent, to 2.27 billion kroner.

Bang & Olufsen said it had exceeded its budgeted profit, which it did not specify, in the first quarter of the current financial year. That quarter ended Aug. 31. But the company said political and economic unrest made it less certain it could achieve budgeted results for the full year.

It said overseas sales rose 9 percent in 1989/90 and accounted for 76 percent of total sales, while domestic revenue rose a slower 6 percent.

Operating profits were depressed in the second half by the economic slowdown in the United States.

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NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

A

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
34¼	23	A&W Bd			23	12	28½	28¼	28½	— ¼
14⅝	5¾	ACC Cp	.16	2.4	13	65	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
26	14⅝	ADC			12	67	19	18½	19	
33¾	25¾	ADT	t		9	854	28¾	28¼	28¾	— ⅛
18¾	6¾	ASK			22	1085	8¾	8	8⅛	— ⅝
26⅝	7½	AST			6	1709	18½	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
16	5	Aciolm			13	768	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
21½	13½	AcmeSt			12	2	15	15	15	
17¼	2⅜	ActARt				31	3¾	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
6¼	¾	AdocLb	.041		5	275	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
24¾	11	Adapt			9	407	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
23	12½	Adingt s			10	382	15¾	14½	14½	— 1¼

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

A

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
10⅛	7¾	AIM Str	.96	12.0	—	170	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
4	¾	AIM Tel		—	—	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
12¾	4⅝	AMC		—	—	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
3¼	⅞	ARC		—	—	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	6⅝	AT&E		—	—	345	10½	8⅞	10	+ ½
1⅝	⅛	ATTC wt		—	—	27	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
13½	4⅝	ATI		—	9	126	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
62¼	45¾	ATT Fd	2.42e	5.1	—	51	47½	47⅛	47½	—
15⅝	8⅛	Ablomd		—	—	56	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
12	2⅝	AckCom		—	—	230	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	4	AcmeU	.10e	1.5	—	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
4⅝	2	Action		—	15	93	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
19	7⅛	Acton		—	—	6	8	8	8	—

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

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c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
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i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

Equity-linked Deals Plummet in Japan

Reuters

TOKYO — Equity-linked financing raised by Japanese companies at home and abroad is expected to be down 81 percent in the six months ending Sept. 30, a victim of Japan's bear markets in stocks and bonds, Nomura Securities Co. said Tuesday.

Data gathered by Japan's 46 fully licensed securities houses show equity-linked financing by listed companies will total 2.37 trillion yen ($1.65 billion) in the period, the first half of Japan's financial year, down from 12.5 trillion yen a year earlier, a spokeswoman for Japan's largest securities firm said.

The steep decline stems from sharp falls in stock prices and rises in interest rates, she said. Both trends make it more expensive for companies to raise financing, and more difficult for underwriters to sell equity-linked securities.

The Nikkei share index closed at 24,908.00 Tuesday, down 36 percent from its record close at the end of 1989. The Bank of Japan, concerned about a possible rise in inflation, raised its discount rate by 0.75 percentage point to 6 percent on Thursday, the fifth rise in 15 months.

Average annual financing costs to an issuer of bonds with warrants to buy equity have risen to 5 percent from under 1 percent at the end of last year, the spokeswoman said.

In recent years, Japan's companies have taken advantage of the bull market in Tokyo stocks and the country's low interest rates to raise huge sums, which in turn have fueled a capital spending boom.

The recent downturn in financing could slow the pace of capital spending, however, the spokeswoman said.

Brokers are not optimistic that equity-related financing will pick up much in the second half because of the continued bearish outlook for the stock market and interest rates, she said.

The latest figures show that new domestic issues of bonds that can be converted into equity are expected to total some 300 billion yen in the six-month period, the lowest level since 1981 on an annualized basis, she said.

Issues of bonds with attached warrants giving the holder an option to buy equity are estimated to have fallen by 78 percent, to 1.16 trillion yen, the spokeswoman said.

Indonesia Scrutinizes Bank Duta

Agence France-Presse

JAKARTA — Bank Duta, one of Indonesia's largest private banks, was put under tight supervision by monetary authorities after it was found to have committed financial improprieties, Bank Indonesia said Tuesday.

The bank was found to have mistakes in its foreign exchange operations, and its majority shareholders have agreed to take steps to correct the situation, Bank Indonesia said in a statement.

Bank Duta, a listed firm on the Jakarta Stock Exchange, is the country's second-largest private bank, with assets of more than $1 billion at the start of the year. Its majority shareholders are charity foundations chaired by President Suharto.

Bank Duta had appointed a caretaker board of directors in place of the old board and named the coordinating minister for economy, Radius Prawiro, as advisor, pending a shareholders' meeting to form a new board, the statement said.

Mr. Prawiro had been proposed to become Bank Duta's chief commissioner.

Taiwan Plans to Bid For U.S. Oil Concern

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan's state-owned Chinese Petroleum Corp. is planning to buy Union Texas Petroleum Holdings Inc. of the United States, a company official said Tuesday.

He said the Taiwan company had contacted the U.S. oil concern and would make a formal bid later this year.

The official declined to give details, but he described it as a bigger acquisition than the April purchase of the Houston-based Huffington Corp., which was worth between $600 million and $700 million.

"We plan to buy more overseas oil firms in order to boost our import sources," the official of Chinese Petroleum said.

Union Texas Petroleum Holdings in June said it had hired the investment bankers Goldman Sachs & Co. to assist in a potential sale of the company.

Philex Mining's Income Falls 47% in Half Year

Agence France-Presse

MANILA — Philex Mining Corp., the most profitable mining concern in the Philippines, suffered a 47 percent drop in its net income in the first six months of the year due to falling prices, lower production and bad weather, the company president said Tuesday.

Philex, in a break with long-standing tradition, will not declare cash dividends in the second six months, according to its president, Gerald Brimo.

This is the latest in a series of setbacks suffered by the mining companies in this country in the first half of 1990.

Philex's net income in the first six months was 167.37 million pesos ($6.74 million), down from 318.755 million pesos last year.

About 82.8 million pesos of its first six months net income came from nonmining operations, such as banking and tires. Philex enjoyed had income of 581 million pesos in 1989.

■ Real Estate Uncertainty

The Philippines' largest real estate company, Ayala Corp., expects a slowdown in investments and will take a cautious stance on operations in the second half of 1990, the company said Tuesday, Reuters reported.

Ayala said the Middle East crisis *and persistent threats of another* coup attempt by army rebels against President Corazon C. Aquino were weighing down growth prospects.

The company, which has subsidiaries and affiliates in banking, food, electronics, and telecommunications, posted a consolidated net profit of 548.0 million pesos between January and June, up 2 percent from 535.6 million in the same period last year.

CRA Profit Fell 27% on Soft Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — The mining concern CRA Ltd. said Tuesday that its profit fell 27 percent in the first half of the year due to lower metal prices in a softer market.

CRA's net income, including that from minority stakes it holds, fell to 269.5 million Australian dollars ($218 million) from 370 million dollars in the first half last year. Sales fell 14.8 percent, to 2.19 billion dollars, from 2.57 billion.

The company chairman, John Ralph, blamed the poor results on lower metal prices, particularly a 27 percent decline in the price of aluminum. CRA's share of profits from its 67 percent-owned aluminum concern, Comalco Ltd., slumped by 53 percent due to weaker demand by downstream businesses.

He said profits also fell because of the shutdown of the Bougainville copper mine in Papua New Guinea since May 1989 due to a secessionist rebellion. CRA holds 53.6 percent of the mine's owner, Bougainville Copper Ltd.

The results were at the top of analysts' expectations. They said they expected a slightly better second half on improved metal prices and diamond production.

Mr. Ralph, too, said he expected operating profits to strengthen in the second half.

He said the outlook would depend on developments in the Middle East and their effects on the Australian dollar and commodity prices. He said he believed the local dollar would be slightly softer in the second half.

During the first half, the dollar averaged 77 U.S. cents, compared with around 81 cents now. Mr. Ralph said every 1 cent rise in the Australian dollar cuts profits by 22 million dollars.

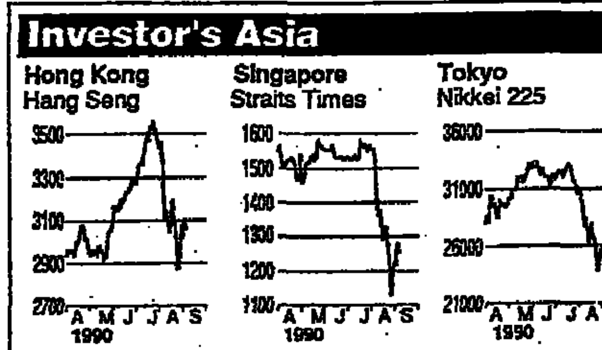
One of the few bright spots in the report was CRA's iron ore division. Its net profit rose to 139.3 million dollars from 102.9 million.

The situation at Bougainville was under review, but no changes were planned, Mr. Ralph said.

"Reliable information from Bougainville Island has not been available for several months and thus the condition of the assets of Bougainville Copper Ltd. is uncertain."

(Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3054.16	3066.81	-0.41
Singapore	Straits Times	1252.81	1265.60	-1.01
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1494.40	1504.30	-0.66
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	24907.64	25420.43	-2.02
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	550.82	550.74	+0.01
Bangkok	Book Club	762.36	787.32	-3.17
Seoul	Composite Stock	632.34	635.37	-0.48
Taipei	Weighted Price	3600.75	3574.89	+0.72
Manila	Composite	732.42	748.16	-2.10
Jakarta	Barclays	562.33	567.41	-0.90
New Zealand	National Index	1597.88	1631.80	-2.08
Bombay	Stock Index	N.A.	653.79	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Crisis Prompts Surge In Singapore Trading

Agence France-Presse

SINGAPORE — Turmoil on world financial markets sparked by the Gulf crisis drove August turnover on the Singapore International Monetary Exchange to its highest level in 17 months, the exchange said Tuesday.

Simex said 734,148 contracts were concluded in August, the most since the record high of 767,143 recorded in March of 1989.

A statement issued by the six-year-old exchange attributed the surge in turnover to "the recent volatile and unsettling conditions in the world financial markets."

The markets have been affected by the crisis that followed Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, Simex said.

The exchange noted new highs in the volume of trading for the Eurodollar, Nikkei Stocks average and Euroyen futures during August.

A total of 459,485 Eurodollar contracts were traded in August, surpassing the previous high of 435,786 lots set in October 1989, Simex said.

It said trading in the Nikkei average totaled 114,049 contracts in August, compared with the previous high of 99,724 lots traded in March last year.

Dealing in Euroyen futures, launched here in October 1989, shot up to 100,855 contracts in August, it said.

Japanese and Germans Launch Fashion Project

Reuters

TOKYO — Mitsukoshi Deutschland GmbH, a wholly owned unit of Mitsukoshi Ltd., has launched a joint venture company with a West German fashion retailer to run fashion boutiques in Germany, a spokesman for the Japanese department store operator said.

Kramberg International Mode GmbH, capitalized at 500,000 Deutsche marks ($315,816), is owned 60 percent by Mitsukoshi and the remaining 40 percent by Kramberg GmbH, he said.

Singapore Ship Repairers Expect Rougher Seas

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Ship repair, the backbone of Singapore's marine industry, is expected to bring in more money than ever this year, but its good days may be numbered.

"The Gulf crisis and a strengthening of the Singapore dollar could have adverse effects on the long-term outlook," said Jerry Koh, general manager of Sembawang Shipyard Ltd.

Industry sales were originally forecast to rise to 1.55 billion Singapore dollars ($880 million) this year, after hitting a record 1.34 billion dollars in 1989. But Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait may hurt earnings.

"The Gulf crisis could affect business this year, but I think we can still hit 1.45 billion" this year, Mr. Koh said.

Ong Chiau Beng, president of the Association of Singapore Marine Industries, said the Gulf crisis is unlikely to have much immediate effect, because order books are full to the end of the year. Of more concern, he said, is how the crisis will affect 1991 results.

Mr. Koh said whatever happens in the Gulf will be reflected in 1991 sales. He forecast it could be 15 percent above or below the 1990 figure but probably no lower than 1989's record figure.

A prolonged stalemate in the Gulf would affect tanker traffic while a war would mean more ship repairs, Mr. Koh said.

"Less traffic means less wear and tear and less repairs, so if there is a prolonged stalemate we could lose 15 percent of business," Mr. Koh said. "If there is war, we could get an extra 15 percent."

He said the Iran-Iraq war increased Singapore's business by 10 percent to 15 percent on average.

The three major local shipyards, Sembawang, Jurong Shipyard Ltd. and Keppel Corp., reported first-half profit rises between 32 percent and 75 percent. All predicted better second-half results barring unforeseen circumstances.

The strengthening Singapore dollar — it has risen by 5.5 percent against the yen and 5.3 percent against the South Korean won so far this year — has increased the cost of doing business here and has to be compensated for by higher productivity, Mr. Koh said.

"We have to maintain our competitive edge against our closest competitors," he said.

Analysts said in the present market situation it is difficult to justify the cost of new tonnage, so owners are turning to tanker repair, a Singapore speciality, to lengthen the lifespans of their vessels.

Shipping analysts said sales rose in 1989 despite a drop in the number of vessels coming in for repairs because of higher value-added contracts and life-extension works.

Mr. Ong said 1,733 ships totaling nearly 40 million deadweight tons called for repairs in 1989.

Analysts said the industry's long-term problem is a lack of manpower. Foreign workers make up about 30 percent of the shipping industry work force, they estimated.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

September 04, 1990

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

Fund	Currency	Price
(d) Convert Bond Selection .	SF	98.06
(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	134.54
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	106.78
(d) Ecu Bond Selection	ECU	97.70
(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	111.56
(d) FranceValor	FF	1,536.30
(d) GermaniaValor	DM	484.46
(d) Gold Portfolio	SF	373.55
(d) ItalValor	Lit	423,136.00
(d) Japan Portfolio	Y	30,260.00
(d) SBC Ecu MMF	ECU	2,758.59
(d) SBC Euro Stock	ECU	151.08
(d) SBC £ MMF	£	2,084.65
(d) SBC Yen MMF	Y	507,636.00
(d) SBC US$ MMF	$	6,191.78
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1,430.00
(d) SBC Sfr Bond A	SF	994.46
(d) SBC Sfr Bond B	SF	1,434.86
(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	104.20
(d) Sw. Foreign Bond Selec.	SF	98.71
(d) Swissvalor	SF	337.50
(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	71.25
(d) UniversalFund	SF	101.48
(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	11,040.00
TEMPLETON WW WIDE INVESTMENTS		
GROWTH PORTFOLIO		
(d) Class A-1	$	9.53
(d) Class A-2	$	9.83
(d) Class A-3	$	9.67
(d) Class B-1	$	9.44
(d) Class B-2	$	9.74
INCOME PORTFOLIO		
(d) Class A	$	10.89
(d) Class B	$	10.83
TERMINVEST Tel: 40.78.92.87		
(m) Dual Fut. Fd. cl. D Units	$	102.07
(m) Galaxy Futures Fd. Ltd.	$	115.10
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(d) Thornton Inf opps.fund	$	1.87
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A.	£	8.89
(d) Pac.Invt. Fd. SA	DM	26.45
(d) Pac.Invt. Wrnts Fd.S.A.	DM	11.57
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A.	£	3.89
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd.	$	9.23
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	13.29
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	30.44
(d) Thornton Oriental.Inc. Fd Ltd	$	23.25
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	24.54
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$	30.67
(d) Thor.Lttl. Dragons Fd Ltd	$	23.46
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd	$	5.28
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund	$	9.58
(w) The Global Access Fund	$	9.6
NEW TIGER SEL. FUND		
(d) Thailand	$	10.57
(d) Malaysia	$	9.40
(d) Indonesia	$	9.48
T. Rowe Price Associates Inc.		
(m) T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd.	$	10.83
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD Tel.0481 27963		
(d) Amer Spec Sits	$	41.93
(d) Eurobond	$	29.82
(d) Mortgage	C$	14.36
(d) Overseas	$	26.00
(d) Tiger	$	42.20
(d) High Yield Bond	£	63.3
(d) Marunouchi	£	82.5
(d) Far Eastern	£	500.2
(d) Gilt	£	509.5
(d) Mad Currency-Dollar	$	1.524
(d) Mad Currency-Stlg	£	120.6
(d) 1992	£	254.8
(d) Wall Street	£	203.2
(d) HI Inc Gilt & Bulldog	£	96.2
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH		
(d) B-FUND	SF	918.33
(d) M-FUND	SF	985.93
(d) E-FUND	SF	519.08
(d) J-FUND	SF	332.34
(d) M-Distribution	SF	92.75
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	9.11
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
(d) Amca American Shrs	SF	34.00
(d) Bond-Invest	SF	55.75
(d) Brit-Invest Shares	SF	700.00
(d) D-Mark-Invest Bds	DM	189.30
(d) Dollar-Invest Bds	$	105.70
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh	SF	178.50
(d) Eurit	SF	309.50
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	186.50
(d) Francit Shares	SF	182.00
(d) Germac Shares	SF	223.00
(d) Globinvest Shares	SF	92.00
(d) Gold Invest Shares	SF	213.50
(d) Holland-Invest Sh.	SF	208.00
(d) Itac Shares	SF	197.00
(d) Japan-Invest Sh.	SF	1,096.50
(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	230.00
(d) Skandinavien-Invest	SF	242.00
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	$	1,067.40
(d) Yen-Invest Bonds	Y	79,150.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
(d) Unirenta	DM	36.60
(d) Unifonds	DM	35.48
(d) Unirak	DM	74.50
(d) Unizins	DM	107.50
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
(d) Univers Sav Amer	C$	8.97
(d) Univers Sav Equity	C$	10.71
(d) Univers Sav Global	C$	5.27
(d) Univers Sav Pacific	C$	8.55
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res	C$	5.77
Other Funds		
(r) Acticroissance	$	521.46
(d) Actifinance Intl	$	1,108.77
(w) Actifutures Ltd	$	1,245.23
(w) Actigestion	FF	1,273.61
(w) Activest Intl	$	22.59
(d) Amvabel	FL	61.70
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	367.21
(b) Ariane	$	3,954.49
(d) Asia Oceania Fund	$	9.04
(m) Associated Investors Inc.	$	780.80
(m) Atlantic Fund	$	85.02
(d) Atlas Fund	SF	83.56
(r) Australia Fund	$	17.13
(w) BDD Inv Fund-Ecu Bd	ECU	5,245.58
(w) BEM International	$	5.04
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund	$	11.41
(w) Bever Beleggingen++	$	25.50
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	100.05
(d) Bristol	$	940.00
(m) Cal Futures 1990 Fd. Ltd	$	26.34
(m) J Capel guaranteed Fund	$	9.98
(w) CMI Investment Fund	$	1,345.00
(d) Cash Gestion	FF	10008.08
(d) CB German Index Fund	DM	123.52
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	29.29
(w) Columbia Securities	FL	99.89
(m) Commod. Gtd. Fund/USA	$	3.81
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	16.25
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	34.06
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	220.81
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	8,354.00
(w) D.G.C.	$	201.30
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd	DM	983.00
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd	$	1,141.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	24.62
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	16.67
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$	40.64
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	10.43
(w) Dumelux Amerique	$	999.99
(w) Dumelux Asie Pacifique	$	999.99
(w) Dumelux Bonds Plus	$	1111.65
(w) Dumelux Europe	ECU	1004.10
(w) Dumelux France	FF	6024.47
(w) Dumelux Opportunit	$	999.98
(m) Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV	$	728.91
(d) Emi Germ. Ind Plus(A)	DM	90.77
(d) Emi Germ. Ind Plus(B)	DM	90.77
(d) Emi France Ind Plus(A)	FF	826.21
(d) Emi France Ind Plus(B)	FF	826.21
(d) Emi Uk Index Plus (A)	£	89.06
(d) Emi Uk Index Plus (B)	£	89.06
(d) Emi Belg. Index Plus(A)	BF	8,452.00
(d) Emi Belg. Index Plus(B)	BF	8,452.00
(d) Equicurrency (DOM)	ECU	1.24
(w) Esprit Sicav	ECU	1,193.24
(w) Espir. Sio Inv M Sth Eur Fd	$	11.32
(d) EURASUD	FF	1,024.54
(d) Europe Obligations	ECU	74.26
(d) Europe 1992	$	10.75
(m) Fatum Fund	$	1052.69
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd.	$	133.80
(w) Fairfield Strat. Ltd.	$	55.95
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	35,139.12
(m) First Frontier Funds	$	84.84
(w) F.I.T. Fund ff	FF	113.94
(d) Fondltalia	$	84.52
(w) FL Trust Switzerland	SF	87.25
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	150.35
(w) Force Cash Frf Sicav	FF	15,190.22
(w) Force Cash AM Sicav	DM	5,054.48
(w) Force Cash US $ Sicav	$	3,026.35
(w) Force Cash Ecu Sicav	ECU	2,535.18
(d) Forexfund Limited	$	9.22
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	64.27
(d) Frankl-Trust Eff. Fd	DM	163.16
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM	39.96
(m) Gems Progressive Fd Ltd.	$	1,033.33
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	23.50
(m) German Sel. Associates	DM	2,051.11
(d) Green Line France	FF	643.81
(d) Guardian	$	940.00
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	272.22
(w) Hestia Funds	$	133.55
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1,872.51
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd.	SF	160.92
(w) IFDC Japan Fund	Y	32,894.00
(r) ILA-IGB	$	7.27
(r) ILA-IGS	$	8.98
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$	14.97
(m) IncAsia N.V.	$	10.25
(w) Inpromet	$	9.06
(w) Interecu Fund 'A'	ECU	1043.72
(w) Interecu Fund 'B'	ECU	249.45
(m) Interface Fund Ltd.	$	147.52
(d) Interfund SA	$	46.65
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	430.01
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	29.18
(w) Intersec SA	$	3,851.75
(d) Investa DWS	DM	72.72
(d) Investmentor Fund	$	101.90
(m) Japan Selection Assets	Y	11,772.00
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	232.84
(w) Japan Reg.Growth F.	Y	943,491.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	236.42
(d) JJ Placement	FF	11,968.06
(d) Kenmar L/C	$	11.18
(d) Kenmar Guarantee	$	11.29
(w) Kenmar Intl - B	$	11,038.00
(m) Key Hedge Fund Inc.	$	165.71
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$	211.10
(d) KML-II H.Yield 13/07/90	$	624.81
(w) Korea Growth Trust	$	30.79
(w) LACO International	$	6.58
(w) Leumi Vol.Francaises	FF	965.17
(w) Liberty Offshore Fund	$	123.70
(d) Liquibaer	$	1,908.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I	$	88.07
(m) London Portfolio G'td. II	$	8.61
(w) Luxfund	$	113.13
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings	SF	138.40
(m) Maritime Fund Intal Ltd	$	1,000.70
(w) MBE Japan Fund	LF	1,888.00
(m) MCM Int. Limited	$	141.48
(w) Moore Global Invts. Ltd.	$	1,536.43
(w) ML.Morgans Lv H.Y.Inv.NV	$	9.89
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$	43.61
(d) NCA FUND	$	11.68
(w) Nippon Fund	$	109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	218.42
(w) NMT Citadel Bond	SF	109.42
(m) NMT Nostec Portfolio s/s.	$	121.62
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	14.46
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd	$	13.50
(d) Nordmix	Lit	11,151.00
(m) Nova Plus Fund I Ltd.	$	1000.00
(w) Noveurope	ECU	2,823.71
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	280.41
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb.	$	124.38
(w) Optimum Fund	$	1,187.39
(m) Overlook Performance	$	1,319.57
(d) Pacific Nies Fund	$	8.03
(d) PAM Futures Trad.	$	466.27
(w) Pancurri Inc.	$	167.70
(m) Paragon Fund Limited	$	9.44
(w) Pluriinvest International	FF	101.45
(w) Press. I.H.Inc.P.F 06/07/90	$	8.65
(w) Popet-Alahe Barclays Pac.	$	179.91
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	15,199.85
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.fd	$	9.70
(d) SAGA Ameriques	FF	737.63
(d) SAGA Court Terme	FF	1,160.64
(d) SAGA France Sicav	FF	449.56
(d) SAGA Long T.Capital.	FF	1,037.22
(d) SAGA Opportunites	FF	756.78
(d) SAGA Premiere	FF	1,126.81
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	245.40
(d) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd	$	10.88
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v.++	$	27.00
(m) Scimitar Guaranteed	$	8.17
(m) Scimitar Guar.Cur.Fd.	$	10.00
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	21.09
(m) Silverman World Shares Ltd.	$	1,159.00
(w) SP International S.A.	$	5,355.73
(m) SLH Guar. F.F.I.	$	1,019.68
(d) Sirot Int'l Gold Fund S.A	$	6.91
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	52.13
(d) Templeton Glob Inc.	$	9.94
(d) The Petrus Fund Ltd.	$	1.13
(m) TIIC(O.T.C) Jap.fd Sicav	$	18.97
(w) Transpacific Fund	Y	32,144.00
(d) Triton Offshore Class A	$	823.16
(d) Triton Offshore Class B	$	774.10
(d) Tudor B.VI Futures LTD	$	5,958.21
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	223.40
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.A	$	3,225.54
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.B	$	1,576.72
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1332.93
(d) Unico Inv.Fund	DM	71.98
(d) Unico Equity.Fund	DM	59.91
(d) Uni Bond Fund	ECU	1564.50
(r) Uni Capital Fund	$	1570.18
(m) Unitrad FF	FF	10,744.71
(m) Unitrad SF	SF	1,062.85
(m) Unitrad $US	$	1,049.06
(d) Univers Bonds	DM	132.28
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	14.35
(m) Victor Futures Fund	$	185.82
(d) Victoria Holdings Limited	$	100.00
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	14.91
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	11.78
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	12.04
(w) Worldwide Securities	$	36.32
(w) Worldwide Special	$	834.00
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd	$ S/S	10,014.00

A$ - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lire; LF - Luxembourg Francs; Ptas - Pesetas; SG$ - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; - @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - Paris exchange; +++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

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SPORTS

The NFL's Season of Change

In Tagliabue, 'We Got Ourselves Quite a Man' as Commissioner

By Thomas George
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As the San Francisco 49ers begin their bid for a third consecutive National Football League championship and Paul Tagliabue enters his first full season, the league is far removed from the circuitous, seven-month search and the bickering among owners that marked Tagliabue's selection last October as the NFL's seventh commissioner.

In his brief term he has wrought harmony among the 28 owners and helped seal the four-year, $36.4-billion television contract that brought each team nearly $32 million.

"We got ourselves quite a man," said Alex Spanos, the San Diego Chargers' owner. "The way he's brought everybody together and listened and acted decisively in a lot of areas is quite remarkable. The process of naming him was tedious to say the least, but worth it."

Tagliabue has heard similar compliments around the league. The owners like his enthusiasm, his wide-ranging grasp of league issues and the graceful and easy way he moves in and out of various settings.

Sometimes, the owners say, the lawyer in him takes over and he speaks and reacts abruptly as if he were in a courtroom. But personally, they like him.

Tagliabue, 48, a former chief league counsel, succeeded Pete Rozelle only after 12 ballots were taken, two in Chicago, four in Dallas and six in Cleveland, where he finally got the minimum of 19 owners' votes needed.

The selection became a bitter battle between the league's long-standing owners and newer owners.

"There was a big issue that had prevailed in the league for a number of years prior to the commissioner search, and the search brought it to a head," said Chuck Schmidt, the Detroit Lions' executive vice president and chief operating officer.

"Many of the newer club executives and owners felt the way the league functioned was obsolete and that the older, established clubs had total power. What better event could have come along to culminate that division among them and highlight that perception than the election of a commissioner?"

The seasoned owners wanted Jim Finks, the New Orleans Saints' general manager. The newer owners preferred Tagliabue. Finks, in ballots taken in Chicago, narrowly missed election. After Tagliabue was selected, some owners warned that the rift among them and resultant bruised egos would not heal quickly.

"No, I don't give it much thought anymore," Finks said of his near election. "But to have gotten 17 or 18 votes right off the bat in Chicago was quite flattering. I haven't seen any major rifts at all since it was resolved.

"Certain groups in this business like to be perceived as in the know. Everyone in this business thinks they have a handle on what's the right way and the wrong way. It's been there forever. It's something we can deal with."

Tagliabue has.

Here are some of the ways he's done it: By naming to various committees some owners and club executives who are lesser known and had before taken a backseat or were ignored in league matters.

By visiting teams soon after his election, and by listening to what players, former players and others had to say and letting them help guide his course.

"The NFL has been through these types of battles before, especially when Pete was elected and when the league merged," said Tagliabue. "The league merger was a seven-year battle among the group, not just seven months. It is a league of strong-willed people, so what happened wasn't too surprising. I think everyone in the end wanted to pull together and work for the health and growth of the league."

John McDonnell/The Washington Post

'We're trying to pay attention to the product and make sure we don't take it for granted,' says Tagliabue, who will begin his first full season as commissioner having brought harmony and a $36.4-billion television contract to the NFL.

As the 1990 season begins Sunday, the league is coming off a record-setting season in paid attendance of 17,399,538. Divisional realignment and expansion in the next few years, headed by Tagliabue, should continue the NFL's growth. Its World League of American Football is to open play next spring.

"We're trying to pay attention to the product and make sure we don't take it for granted," said Tagliabue. "We've talked to the clubs about maintaining the high standards at their stadiums. We've looked at rules changes, including pace of the game, with only improvements in mind. And I really believe that this will be a year of cyclical change in the NFL. There are teams like the [New York] Jets, [Atlanta] Falcons and Chargers that have been down a while that are ready to make a run."

More teams will have an opportunity to win Super Bowl XXV on Jan. 27 in Tampa, Florida, with two wild-card teams added this season, expanding the number of playoff participants to 12. It also should give a better chance to repeat to last season's playoff teams: the 49ers, the Los Angeles Rams, the New York Giants, the Minnesota Vikings and the Philadelphia Eagles in the National Conference and the Denver Broncos, the Cleveland Browns, the Pittsburgh Steelers, the Buffalo Bills and the Houston Oilers in the American Conference.

Another new twist this season involves each team playing its 16 games over 17 weeks. Groups of four teams will have a bye week during the season.

The two-week layoff between the conference championships and the Super Bowl has been reduced to one week.

The league's drug program, which in January underwent a critical review during Super Bowl week, has been further revised with penalties for using steriods stiffened. More frequent testing for both street drugs and steroids are planned, and the league hopes its new drug advisers, John Lombardo and Lawrence Brown, will give the program more direction and integrity.

Though Tagliabue remains optimistic about the NFL reaching a collective bargaining agreement with a union that said it is no longer a union, the league opens its fourth consecutive season without an agreement. The union still seeks a resolution through the courts, hoping the issue continues crawling toward the Supreme Court and that free agency, the union's chief goal, will be granted.

Prominent players who have changed teams include running back Curt Warner from the Seattle Seahawks to the Rams, safety Dave Waymer from the Saints to the 49ers and offensive guard Max Montoya from the Cincinnati Bengals to the Raiders, who, for their opener at least, will still be playing in Los Angeles.

Jerry Glanville begins his first season as the Falcons' head coach, as does Bruce Coslett with the Jets, Rod Rust with the New England Patriots, Jack Pardee with Oilers and Joe Bugel with the Phoenix Cardinals. Art Shell of the Raiders begins his first full season after coaching the team for 12 games last year.

"If you're a new coach some place, there's got to be a reason why the old guy is gone," said Glanville, who should know since he is replacing Marion Campbell while being replaced in Houston by Pardee.

"You can always tell the new coaches," said Glanville. "They kind of walk around and look at the ground a lot in their first season because there usually isn't a lot to see."

That shouldn't be the case in Houston and maybe not in Atlanta, where the Falcons showed promising potential in the exhibition season. They will wear black helments that have a white Falcon insignia and black uniforms in white and red trim.

The Vikings are not changing uniforms but hope to have changed their communication problems among players and between players and management. In an unusual offseason move, the Vikings went to the Pecos River in New Mexico in an attempt to bring together an organization and team long on ability but far short of reaching its lofty goals. Discussions were interspersed with hiking, mountain climbing and survival exercises.

"A lot was cleared out in the air," said Carl Lee, a cornerback. "I'm as eager as anyone to see if all of this translates into us reaching our potential. We've got all these Pro Bowl caliber athletes and we've had some success, but we want a Super Bowl title. That trip, getting everyone on the same page, could have been the missing link."

The Rams, Eagles and Giants, as the season opens, appear to be the most potent NFC threats to the 49ers. The 49ers seek not only a league record third-straight Super Bowl title, but the organization's fifth over all. The Kansas City Chiefs are a popular sleeper pick to disrupt the AFC order.

"Like always," said Roger Craig, the 49ers' running back, "it will come down to who wants it the most. I think that's the thing about the 49ers — I don't think anyone wants that Super Bowl and is willing to work for it more than we are."

This is the first of a series of articles on the National Football League, which opens its 1990 season Sunday.

The week-by-week schedule of games will appear in Friday's editions of the International Herald Tribune.

Hillsborough: Blame Enough

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — No state prosecutions for manslaughter or any other crime are to result from the Hillsborough soccer stadium catastrophe in which 95 spectators were killed in April 1989.

Britain's director of public prosecutions has concluded that there is insufficient evidence for court proceedings after studying a police report based on 9,560 questionnaires, 5,341 statements, 2,392 documents, 71 hours of video recordings and the transcripts of 174 witnesses to Lord Justice Taylor's public inquiry.

Amen for one small mercy. The shock of having been at Hillsborough that day, the futility and self-recrimination, are not something that can be absolved or pinpointed by some show trial.

A new season opened at Hillsborough last Saturday. Twenty-three thousand attended and the place reverberated to cheers for David Hirst, a relatively unsung forward, who scored four times in Sheffield Wednesday's 5-1 rout of Hull City.

Rob Hughes

But some of us feel no compulsion to go back there. And there are policemen, ambulance attendants and firemen who thought time had healed only to suddenly find they get the shakes again.

It is obviously harder for bereaved families, at least one member of whom talks of bringing a private prosecution against police. The feelings are inflamed by politicians talking of a whitewash and demanding "public accountability."

They forget it is governments that, through the years, failed to help pay for civilized arenas to replace Britain's Victorian death trap stadiums. And what has government done, save wring its hands, to combat the hooliganism that is endemic in society?

I do not advocate abandoning accountability. Far from it. We have more than enough sports competitors on the run from that: No athlete loses a race to a better man when he can blame his coach, his biorhythms or the other fellow's drugs. And Argentina, of course, couldn't lose a World Cup final without its president claiming the referee was crooked. So sport needs to be wary of demanding accountability.

Sure, the police in Hillsborough made mistakes. Human mistakes. They admit them, and the local police disciplinary authority will now spend more months scrutinizing the director of public prosecutions' report before deciding the futures of six police officers.

Of those, Chief Superintendent David Duckenfield remains barred from duties. He said this week that while the decision "is a great weight off my mind, there is nothing further I can say at this time as there there are still disciplinary proceedings pending against me."

Duckenfield, in charge of Hillsborough policing that afternoon, is scapegoat No. 1. He, like the captain of the Titanic, which sank on another April 15, in 1912, failed to foresee disaster. But Duckenfield didn't build the steel cage whose designer and safety engineer seem to have escaped charges relating to the deadly inadequate exit gates.

And should Duckenfield bear the blame for an entire police force? He was appointed to command the district less than three weeks before the disaster. His predecessor, with experience of such games, was assigned to a minor match a few miles down the road. Is Duckenfield's boss not responsible for failing to provide the continuity that such quasimilitary operations demand?

IT WOULD be criminal to assume a Heysel or a Hillsborough cannot happen again. And foolish beyond belief to exacerbate the problems. Yet Scotland's Association of Chief Police Officers seems to be crying in the wind when it voices "grave concern" about the potential for increased soccer violence.

The villain, it claims, is satellite television. As everywhere else in Europe, TV begins to dictate when (and where) matches are played. In this case, British Satellite Broadcasting plans, under its $23.3-million deal with Scottish football, to move cup matches from their regular Saturday afternoons to 8 P.M. on either Fridays or Saturdays.

"Weekend evenings," stressed a police spokesman, William Wilson, "is peak policing time here. Forces are stretched to the limit, with all available resources used to police social activities."

The police foresee fans rushing from matches into already crowded pubs, discos and nightclubs. And since a Glasgow "derby" between the Rangers and the Celtic requires 500 officers, police might have to call on off-duty officers, which, with overtime payments, could double the $74,000 cost.

Ultimately, if soccer and its new satellite master play greed before heed, the police might declare the game beyond their resources. TV would then achieve the ruinous end of screening sport without spectators.

SPORT? More and more its just business. The substitution of penalty shootouts for genuine play is evidence of that, a ramification of the winner-takes-all mania that feeds caution from soccer's boardrooms down to the players. Managers and coaches are the middle men, the David Duckenfields. Creativity takes time to organize, and time is seldom allowed.

Recently, this column lamented the impatience of the Bordeaux team's president, Claude Bez, who fired his manager after three matches. Jesús Gil, the ogre of Atlético Madrid, has done away with his coach *before* the league season began. It is force of habit, for Gil has hired nine, maybe 10, coaches in three seasons in his capacity as president of Madrid's second-best — and there lies the problem — team.

Gil huffs and he puffs and he blows men down. The latest loser, Joaquin Peiro, had played for Atlético and coached the club's junior team, so Gil was backing a man he thought he knew. Alas, Atlético lost preseason friendlies to Cadiz and Atlético Mineiro of Brazil. Bye-bye Peiro.

"You can't act politely with people who think they are big," says the enormous Gil. "Atlético is a club that pays well and I am too big to have my leg pulled."

The team, Gil asserts, needs a harder head. Peiro can stay in a lesser role if he wishes, or try where others have failed to extract compensation. Either way, as he says, "when you sign as trainer at Atlético, you must have your suitcase ready."

Gil, meanwhile, won't be pleased with the 1-1 draw against Valencia last Sunday. Somebody will be held accountable, anybody but the president.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

Colombian Match Postponed

Reuters

ASUNCION, Paraguay — The Libertadores Cup semifinal Wednesday between Olimpia of Paraguay and Atletico Nacional of Colombia has been postponed while the South American Soccer Confederation investigates a report that gunmen threatened officials before last Wednesday's contest between Atletico Nacional and Vasco Da Gama of Brazil.

A hearing is to be held Thursday on a complaint by the Brazilian team, which lost the match, 2-0.

BOOKS

MERCEDES IN PEACE AND WAR: German Automobile Workers, 1903-1945

By Bernard P. Bellon. Illustrated. 356 pages. $37.50. Columbia University Press, 562 West 113th Street, New York, N. Y. 10025.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

THE history of Germany and the history of Daimler-Benz in two world wars run on parallel tracks in "Mercedes in Peace and War." It's a chilling account of how the great automobile and arms maker prospered on the backs of its workers, including the use of thousands of concentration camp slave laborers right up to the final days of the Third Reich.

The story will not be found in the company history that was put out in 1986 for the 100th anniversary of the first Daimler and Benz cars. The official line was that "Daimler-Benz supported the National Socialist regime only to an unavoidable extent for a company of its importance."

No research was permitted in the company's archives about the labor force during the Nazi period. Finally, after its own official history came out, the company relented and opened its archives.

Although his book is occasionally repetitious and often polemical, he has uncovered devastating information about Mercedes' military-industrial connections.

"Leading managers of Daimler-Benz lent valuable assistance to the National Socialists before Hitler became chancellor in 1933," Bellon writes. "The corporation even claimed that it was responsible for 'helping to motorize the movement.'

"The company itself was a personal favorite of the Führer, who generally rode in Mercedes cars, as did the rest of his entourage," Bellon says. Jakob Werlin, an associate director of the company, was a personal friend of Hitler and his ties with the Führer dated back to the 1923 Munich putsch.

By examining the fate of the trade unions in the Daimler-Benz factories, the book traces the way the fortunes of the company and affairs of state were linked. When the Nazis came to power, they destroyed the unions and related institutions — including factory councils and arbitration committees — that had shaped the industrial order since World War I.

Top management at Daimler-Benz welcomed the military buildup under National Socialism; the company became the leading armaments maker in Nazi Germany.

"On a massive scale, Daimler-Benz threw tens of thousands of men and women, including foreign workers and concentration camp inmates, into the battle to produce engines for the German air force," Bellon writes.

"Mercedes in War and Peace" concludes with the statement that the company that began with the artistry of machinists and metal workers, and "the tough optimism of the labor movement before World War I," ended in 1945 "with huddled foreign inmates assembling motors for no pay" as the Third Reich perished in flames.

But this, of course, is not the end of the Daimler-Benz story. It is now the largest company in West Germany. While well researched as far as it goes, the book leaves the reader hungry for more information about how the question of war criminality was resolved, about how the ownership of the company retained its assets, and about the remarkable revival of Daimler-Benz in the postwar years and as a diversified conglomerate.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

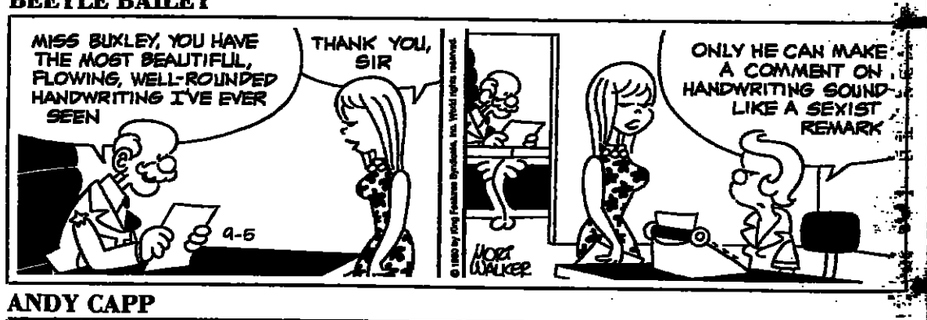
BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
	FICTION		
1	MEMORIES OF MIDNIGHT, by Sidney Sheldon	3	2
2	THE BURDEN OF PROOF, by Scott Turow	1	12
3	THE WOMEN IN HIS LIFE, by Barbara Taylor Bradford	2	4
4	MESSAGE FROM NAM, by Danielle Steel	4	11
5	THE STAND, by Stephen King	5	17
6	SEPTEMBER, by Rosamunde Pilcher	7	20
7	OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO, by Dr. Seuss	8	28
8	COYOTE WAITS, by Tony Hillerman	6	9
9	GET SHORTY, by Elmore Leonard	9	4
10	SEVENTH HEAVEN, by Alice Hoffman	15	2
11	HAMMERHEADS, by Dale Brown	11	5
12	STARDUST, by Robert B. Parker	10	6
13	DRAGON, by Clive Cussler	14	17
14	AN INCONVENIENT WOMAN, by Dominick Dunne	12	17
15	THE BOURNE ULTIMATUM, by Robert Ludlum	13	25
	NONFICTION		
1	MEN AT WORK, by George F. Will	1	21
2	THE POLITICS OF RICH AND POOR, by Kevin Phillips	2	5
3	YOU JUST DON'T UNDERSTAND, by Deborah Tannen	3	5
4	DAVE BARRY TURNS 40, by Dave Barry	4	14
5	TRUMP: Surviving at the Top, by Donald J. Trump		1
6	BARBARIANS AT THE GATE, by Bryan Burrough and John Helyar	5	32
7	EVERY SPY A PRINCE, by Dan Raviv and Yossi Melman	6	4
8	INSIDE JOB, by Stephen Pizzo, Mary Fricker and Paul Muolo	12	3
9	DON'T SHOOT, IT'S ONLY ME, by Bob Hope with Melville Shavelson	14	13
10	MEGATRENDS 2000, by John Naisbitt and Patricia Aburdene	7	32
11	A NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SENSES, by Diane Ackerman	9	5
12	CAPTAIN SIR RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON, by Edward Rice	11	9
13	TOM LANDRY, by Tom Landry with Gregg Lewis	15	2
14	FATHER, SON & CO., by Thomas J. Watson and Peter Petre	10	13
15	IT WAS ON FIRE WHEN I LAY DOWN ON IT, by Robert Pulgham	8	50
	ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS		
1	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens	1	81
2	HOMECOMING, by John Bradshaw	2	7
3	THE GREAT WALDO SEARCH, by Martin Handford	3	38
4	WEBSTER'S NINTH NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY (Merriam-Webster)	5	189
5	LIFE 101, by John-Roger and Peter McWilliams	4	8

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY



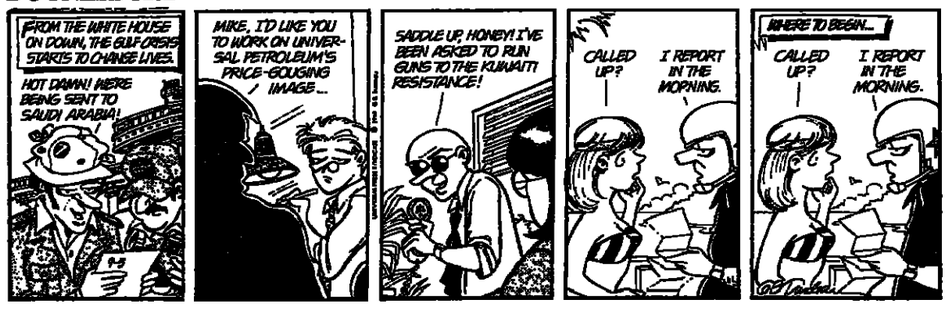
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

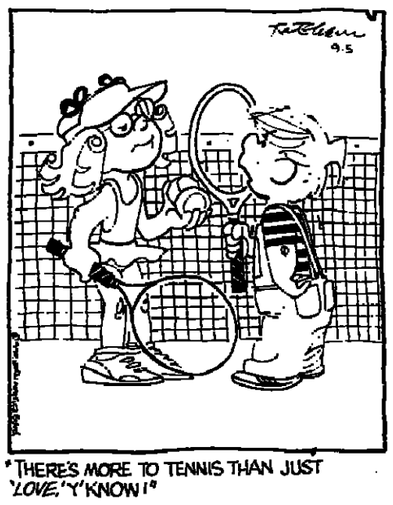
REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



"THERE'S MORE TO TENNIS THAN JUST 'LOVE,' Y'KNOW!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EVASU

HUBOG

GLENET

THROCC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ___ A _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: IVORY CRANK DISCUS KIDNAP
Answer: Some men don't like being ordered around unless it's this—A ROUND OF DRINKS

BLONDIE

SCOREBOARD

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

A's Quick Start Puts an End to Red Sox Streak

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Oakland scored five runs in the first inning, the last three on Terry Steinbach's home run, as the Athletics ended the Boston Red Sox's 10-game winning streak with a 9-5 victory on Monday night in Fenway Park.

In what likely was a preview of the playoff between the American League's division leaders, the Athletics quickly kayoed rookie Dana Kiecker en route to their third victory in their last 10 games in Boston.

Oakland's Scott Sanderson struggled for five innings, allowing three runs, but got the victory

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

with relief pitching from Gene Nelson in the sixth and Rick Honeycutt and Reggie Harris in the eighth.

Oakland's Rickey Henderson homered off Wes Gardner in the seventh, his 24th home run of the season. Mark McGwire and Willie McGee hit two-run singles for the Athletics.

The Red Sox got two-run homers from Mike Marshall and Tom Brunansky, but they weren't enough to prevent Oakland from ending the AL's longest winning streak of the season.

Tigers 5, Blue Jays 0: Cecil Fielder hit his 43d home run of the season and Walt Terrell held Toronto to four hits for seven innings as Detroit won in Tiger Stadium, ending the Blue Jays' four-game winning streak.

Terrell, who has won four of his last five starts, didn't allow a hit until the fourth.

Twins 6, Brewers 0; Twins 9, Brewers 5: Gary Gaetti doubled in the go-ahead run in the ninth and Shane Mack *drove in five runs as Minnesota* swept the doubleheader in Milwaukee.

In the opener, Kirby Puckett had three hits and drove in a run for the Twins. In the second game, Minnesota erased a 5-4 deficit with five runs in the ninth.

Angels 7, Yankees 0: California broke a scoreless tie with a six-run sixth inning as the Angels won in Dave Winfield's return to Yankee Stadium.

It was Winfield's first game at Yankee Stadium since being traded in May. He was hitless in four at-bats, but scored the Angels' first run after drawing a leadoff walk.

Mariners 6, Orioles 2: Every Seattle starter reached base as the Orioles, playing in Baltimore, lost for the ninth time in 10 games. Pete O'Brien *drove in two runs for Seattle.*

White Sox 4, Royals 2: In Chicago, Carlton Fisk extended his major-league record for home runs by a catcher to 330 with a tie-breaking shot in the sixth inning, and Bobby Thigpen set a major league record with his 47th save.

Thigpen pitched the ninth for his 47th save, breaking the mark of 46 set by Dave Righetti of the Yankees in 1986.

Rangers 6, Indians 2: Nolan Ryan got his 302d victory by holding Cleveland to one run and two hits in eight innings in Arlington, Texas.

Susan Ragan/The Associated Press

The Angels' Johnnie Ray couldn't get the ball down to Roberto Kelly's level at second.

Texas took a 2-0 lead in the third on RBI singles by Gary Pettis and Jack Daugherty. Ruben Sierra hit a two-run double in the fifth and the Rangers made it 6-1 in the sixth on a run-scoring single by Juan Gonzalez and a suicide squeeze by Jeff Huson.

Mets 9, Cardinals 3: In a National League game in St. Louis, Dwight Gooden held the Cardinals to six hits over seven innings to win for the 12th time in his last 13 decisions. Kevin McReynolds drove in four runs as the Mets won their seventh straight.

McReynolds drove in the Mets' first run in the fourth inning with a double and hit his 20th home run in the ninth, with two men on base.

Braves 8, Reds 6: Consecutive doubles by Tommy Gregg and Andres Thomas broke a seventh-inning tie in Atlanta. With two out and the score 6-6, Gregg doubled against Tim Layana and Thomas followed with a double. Jim Vatcher added an RBI single.

Expos 3, Cubs 2: Andres Galarraga singled home Delino DeShields from third base with two out in the 12th inning in Montreal.

DeShields opened the 12th with a single off Randy Kramer and was sacrificed to second by Otis Nixon before moving to third on a single by Marquis Grissom. Grissom went to second on Tim Wallach's grounder and Larry Walker, hitting .238, was walked intentionally before Galarraga singled up the middle.

Giants 5, Padres 4: Pitcher Kelly Downs delivered a sacrifice fly in a three-run sixth *inning and gained his first victory in* nearly a year as San Francisco won in San Diego.

Downs missed the season's first 110 days, rehabilitating a shoulder injury.

Astros 7, Dodgers 3: In Los Angeles, Casey Candaele had four hits for only the second time in the majors, one a two-run single in a four-run fourth inning.

Second baseman Dave Rohde hit two run-scoring singles and prevented a run in the fourth inning with a diving stop of Mike Scioscia's grounder. *(AP, UPI)*

■ A Sixth Decade for Minoso?

Minnie Minoso's attempt to become the first man to play in six decades of major league baseball will depend on the White Sox's chances in the American League West, United Press International reported in Chicago.

Minoso, 67, who broke into the majors in 1949 with Cleveland but spent most of his career in Chicago, will be activated this season, the owner of the White Sox, Jerry Reinsdorf, said Monday. But the White Sox probably won't use Minoso until the pennant race is decided.

"Oakland gets Harold Baines and Willie McGee," said shortstop Ozzie Guillen. "We get Minnie Minoso and Jerry Hairston."

Hairston will be activated in a bid to total 10 major league seasons for pension eligibility.

Vincent to Mediate NL Dispute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The commissioner of major league baseball, Fay Vincent, was to attempt Tuesday to resolve a dispute between the National League's umpires and its president, Bill White, who has threatened to quit unless Vincent supports him.

The dispute began Aug. 22 when Joe West, *umpiring at first base, overheard the Philadel*phia Phillies' Von Hayes complain to his first-base coach, John Vukovich, that the plate umpire, Harry Wendlestedt, had made a bad call on a pitch. West ejected Hayes; the Phillies claimed the umpire was biased against them.

White, West, and the umpires' union chief, Richie Phillips, met last Tuesday and White said he "left that meeting with the idea that everything would remain quiet."

But West then claimed that White supported him. White disputed that version of the meeting and publicly criticized the ejection.

"Maybe I could have corrected it with a pistol," White told the Philadelphia Inquirer, "but I decided to do it with a cannon instead."

The union asked Vincent to enter the dispute. Phillips said the group turned to Vincent "because of our belief in the integrity of the office and, in particular, Commissioner Vincent."

White said he watched videotapes of the incident and checked with all involved, including Eddie Murray, the Los Angeles Dodgers' first baseman when Hayes was ejected.

"I said, 'Eddie, what did Hayes say to get thrown out?'" White told the Inquirer. "He told me, 'Bill, let me tell you something. Joe West is a good umpire, but his attitude is bad.'

"So here are three guys," Murray, Hayes and Vukovich, "telling you the same thing. And if you look at the tape, when Murray finds out Hayes has been thrown out, he acts like he can't believe it." *(AP, NYT)*

Graf Summarily Closes Capriati's Open, Agassi Gains Quarterfinals With a Rout

By Sally Jenkins
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Steffi Graf drove Jennifer Capriati to a sugar binge, the 14-year-old wolfing brownies, swigging ginger ale, sucking on a lollipop and chewing gum almost simultaneously. But the day ended sourly for Capriati, swept out of the U.S. Open by Graf in just under an hour.

There is something irresistible about a match between Graf, the grim former child star, and Capriati, the Shirley Temple of tennis. But as often happens when expectations are heaped on an occasion, this one did not meet them.

Graf dismissed Capriati, 6-1, 6-2, in the fourth round at the National Tennis Center on Monday to wipe the grin off the Florida teenager's face. Capriati sprayed errors around the court in a disappointing exhibit of nerves, and then did what 14-year-olds do: She stuffed a wad of gum in her mouth.

"It's not the end of the world," *she said.*

So for one day, there were no upsets at the Open, which was an upset in itself. The defending men's champion, Boris Becker, needed five sets to beat Darren Cahill but he finally prevailed and now, with the top-ranked Stefan Edberg gone since the first round, Becker has no one higher than No. 4 Andre Agassi left in his half of the draw. They would meet in the semifinals.

Agassi, the 20-year-old from Las Vegas with the neon clothes, defeated No. 13 Jay Berger, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2. He then created a stir by throwing his chartreuse and black mesh shirt in the stands.

The next opponent for Agassi will be Andrei Cherkasov of the Soviet Union, the upsetter of 11th-seeded, former French Open champion Michael Chang, who on Monday defeated the South African Christo van Rensburg, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5.

The attrition rate among the women has been lower, but those who have fallen have been significant. When No. 2 Martina Naratilova was beaten in the fourth round by No. 9 Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere and No. 3 Monica Seles was stunned by unseeded Linda Ferrando of Italy in the third round, it marked the first time in the era of open, professional tennis that dates from 1968, that the second and third women's seeds failed to reach the quarterfinals.

Tim Clary Agence France-Presse — Ray Stubblebine Reuters

For Capriati, it wasn't the 'end of the world.' But as Graf pointed out, it was the end of her U.S. Open.

But that doesn't necessarily guarantee Graf's entry in the final. With her victory she arranged a quarterfinal meeting with Jana Novotna of Czechoslovakia, the 12th-seeded serve and volleyer who advanced on Monday by upsetting No. 7 Katerina Maleeva of Bulgaria, 6-4, 6-2. She then has a potential semifinal meeting with fourth-seeded Zina Garrison, who is playing the finest tennis of her career.

Garrison defeated Nathalie Tauziat of France, 6-1, 7-5, a surprisingly easy progress to the quarterfinals against a player who had *extended her to three sets in several* previous meetings this season. Garrison's performance proved her form has not diminished since Wimbledon, where she upset Graf in three sets to reach the first Grand Slam final of her career, only to lose to Navratilova.

Garrison and Graf are now headed toward another semifinal, but first Garrison must meet sixth seed Arantxa Sánchez Vicario of Spain, the 1988 French Open champion, who defeated No. 16 Barbara Paulus, 6-4, 6-3.

Garrison has not received much attention here, but that's fine as far as she is concerned: that is how she surprised Graf at Wimbledon.

"That's the way I like it," said Garrison. "You sneak up on them before they know it. It's much easier to concentrate that way, and you just go on and play tennis."

Mike Blake/ Reuters

Agassi had a hair-raising first set, then routed No. 13 Jay Berger.

Lack of concentration has been Graf's downfall this season, the 21-year-old plagued by a variety of health problems such as a sinus condition during Wimbledon and a stomach ailment earlier this week.

Capriati might have made it a close match Monday had she been able to break Graf in either the sixth or eighth games of the second set, wasting three break point chances.

"If you don't lose," said Capriati, "then you can't learn anything."

7 America's Cup Challengers Drop Out, Leaving 11

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — The challenger field for the 1992 America's Cup was cut nearly in half when 11 syndicates met the deadline for posting a $150,000 performance bond.

Seven of the 21 groups that originally filed challenges with the defending San Diego Yacht Club withdrew over the weekend or failed to meet the deadline of Monday at midnight.

Three other syndicates, including two from the Soviet Union, requested more time to make the required payment for the sailing of challenger trials.

The 11 challengers that posted payments with the Challenger Committee included Darling Harbour Yacht Club, headed by the 1986 defense designer-skipper Iain Murray, and Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron of Australia; Port Pendennis YC of Great Britain, headed by Peter DeSavary; and Mercury Bay Boating Club of New Zealand, headed by Michael Fay.

Others were Bengal Bay Yacht Club and the Nippon Ocean Racing Club of Japan; Compagnia Della Vella of Italy, headed by Raul Gardini; Yacht Club de France-Sete; Monte Real YC of Bayona, Spain; Stenungsbaden YC of Sweden; and YC Galeb of Yugoslavia.

Sweden and Yugoslavia, which has a boat under construction, filed their papers and entry fee with the Challenger Committee chairman, Stan Reid of Perth, Australia, minutes before the deadline.

Japan, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia will be participating for the first time.

Syndicates requesting more time to make the $150,000 payment were the German Deutscher America's Cup Verein and boating clubs from Leningrad and Odessa in the Soviet Union.

Secret Cove YC of Canada and the Royal Danish YC have abandoned their challenges, said Reid, whose Royal Perth YC previously dropped out because of monetary problems of the financier Alan Bond.

The 11 syndicates that posted the performance bond would equal the largest challenger fleet in America's Cup history. Those syndicates represent nine nations, a Cup record.

Tom Ehman, general manager of the America's Cup Organizing Committee, blamed the dropouts on the recent downturn of the world economy and the crisis in the Gulf.

"We'll still have more countries involved this time than in 1986-87 when half the challenger fleet was American," said Ehman. "There aren't any turkeys in this fleet."

The Cup match, scheduled for May 1992 off San Diego, will be the first series sailed in 75-foot (22.8-meter) America's Cup class boats.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	74	58	.567	—
Toronto	70	65	.519	6½
Detroit	65	70	.481	11½
Milwaukee	63	71	.470	13
Baltimore	60	73	.451	15½
Cleveland	59	75	.440	17
New York	56	78	.418	20
West Division				
Oakland	84	50	.627	—
Chicago	77	56	.579	6½
Texas	68	66	.507	16
California	68	67	.504	16½
Kansas City	66	68	.493	18
Seattle	66	69	.489	18½
Minnesota	62	74	.456	23

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	77	55	.583	—
Pittsburgh	77	56	.579	½
Montreal	70	63	.526	7½
Chicago	62	71	.466	15½
Philadelphia	62	71	.466	15½
St. Louis	60	74	.448	18
West Division				
Cincinnati	77	56	.579	—
Los Angeles	71	63	.530	6½
San Francisco	68	66	.507	9½
San Diego	61	72	.459	16
Houston	61	73	.455	16½
Atlanta	54	80	.403	23½

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto 000 000 000—0 6 0
Detroit 200 001 20x—5 11 0
Key, Acker (7) and Myers; Terrell, Gleaton (9) and Heath. W—Terrell, 4-2. L—Key, 9-7. HRs—Detroit, Fielder (43), Trammell (14).

Minnesota 200 210 001—6 12 1
Milwaukee 000 000 000—0 4 3
Guthrie and Harper; Knudson, August (4) and McIntosh. W—Guthrie, 6-7. L—Knudson, 10-8.

2nd Game
Minnesota 011 001 015—9 16 1
Milwaukee 100 010 120—5 11 1
R. Abbott, Wayne (6), Leach (7), Aguilera (9) and Ortiz; Krueger, Veres (6), Crim (8), Plesac (9), Mirabella (9) and Surhoff; W—Wayne, 5-3. L—Plesac, 3-7.

Seattle 102 020 001—6 10 0
Baltimore 000 002 000—2 7 2
M. Young, Swift (8), M. Jackson (9) and Valle; Telford, Mitchell (3), Hickey (5), Price (6), Bautista (9) and Melvin. W—M. Young, 7-14. L—Telford, 1-2. HR—Seattle, Reynolds (3).

California 000 006 001—7 7 0
New York 000 000 000—0 4 2
McCaskill, Fraser (7) and Parrish; Leary, Cadaret (4), J.D. Robinson (7), J. Jones (9) and Geren, Cerone (8). W— McCaskill, 11-9. L—Leary, 8-17. Sv—Fraser (2).

Kansas City 200 000 000—2 8 0
Chicago 000 201 01x—4 10 0
Appier, Montgomery (8) and Macfarlane; Edwards (5), Jones (7), Thigpen (9) and Fisk. W—Edwards, 4-3. L—Appier, 11-5. Sv—Thigpen (47). HR—Chicago, Fisk (15).

Oakland 500 000 130—9 6 0
Boston 100 200 020—5 9 1
Sanderson, Nelson (6), Honeycutt (8), Harris (8) and Steinbach, Quirk (7); Kiecker, Lamp (1), Gardner (6), Hesketh (8) and Pena. W—Sanderson, 14-7. L—Kiecker, 6-7. HRs—Oakland, Steinbach (8), R. Henderson (24). Boston, Marshall (3), Brunansky (10).

Cleveland 000 100 001—2 4 2
Texas 002 022 00x—6 11 0
Walker, Olin (6), E.Valdez (7) and Skinner; Ryan, Barfield (9), Arnsberg (9) and Petralli. W—Ryan, 13-7. L—Walker, 1-6. HR—Cleveland, Webster (12).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 001 000 000—1 4 0
Pittsburgh 201 000 01x—4 9 0
Ruffin, Carman (6), Boever (8) and Daulton; Drabek and Slaught. W—Drabek, 18-5. L—Ruffin, 6-12.

Cincinnati 113 100 000—6 10 1
Atlanta 015 000 20x—8 13 1
Browning, Scudder (4), Layana (7), Birtsas (7) and Oliver, Reed (8); Avery, Grant (4), Parrett (8) and Whitt. W— Grant, 2-2. L—Layana, 5-2. Sv—Parrett (2). HRs—Cincinnati, Duncan (9), Braggs (4).

Chicago 000 200 000 000—2 5 2
Montreal 000 010 100 001—3 11 0
(12 innings)
Sutcliffe, Assenmacher (7), Long (10), Kramer (12) and Girardi; Farmer, Burke (8), Sampen (10), Frey (12) and Goff. W—Frey, 7-2. L—Kramer, 0-2.

New York 000 310 200—9 12 2
St. Louis 000 000 003—3 7 0
Gooden, Whitehurst (8) and Sasser, Hundley (8); Tewksbury, Dayley (6), Niedenfuer (8) and Pagnozzi. W—Gooden, 15-6. L—Tewksbury, 9-5. HR—New York, McReynolds (20).

San Francisco 110 003 000—5 9 0
San Diego 002 002 000—4 8 1
Downs, Brantley (8) and Kennedy, G. Carter (8); Schiraldi, Shaw (6), Rl. Rodriguez (6) and Santiago. W—Downs, 1-0. L—Schiraldi, 3-8. Sv—Brantley (19).

Houston 020 410 000—7 13 2
Los Angeles 010 000 110—3 8 2
Gullickson, Agosto (7), Smith (8) and Biggio; Valenzuela, Holmes (4), Poole (6), Crews (8), Walsh (9) and Scioscia, Dempsey (8). W—Gullickson, 9-12. L—Valenzuela, 12-11. Sv—Smith (21). HR—Los Angeles, Scioscia (12).

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BATTING (352 at bats): R. Henderson, Oakland, .325; Brett, Kansas City, .319; Palmeiro, Texas, .318; Burks, Boston, .314; Trammell, Detroit, .312.

RUNS: R. Henderson, Oakland, 96; Fielder, Detroit, 88; Yount, Milwaukee, 82; McGriff, Toronto, 80; Phillips, Detroit, 80.

RBI: Fielder, Detroit, 111; J. Canseco, Oakland, 89; Gruber, Toronto, 88; McGwire, Oakland, 87; D. Parker, Milwaukee, 85.

HITS: Boggs, Boston, 161; Griffey Jr., Seattle, 157; D. Parker, Milwaukee, 155; Palmeiro, Texas, 154; Trammell, Detroit, 154.

DOUBLES: Jo. Reed, Boston, 42; Brett, Kansas City, 40; Boggs, Boston, 37; Calderon, Chicago, 37; Harper, Minnesota, 36.

TRIPLES: T. Fernandez, Toronto, 16; Sosa, Chicago, 9; Burks, Boston, 8; Eisenreich, Kansas City, 7; L. Johnson, Chicago, 7; Pettis, Texas, 7.

HOME RUNS: Fielder, Detroit, 42; J. Canseco, Oakland, 35; McGwire, Oakland, 33; McGriff, Toronto, 31; Deer, Milwaukee, 26.

STOLEN BASES: R. Henderson, Oakland, 54; Sax, New York, 34; Kelly, New York, 33; Pettis, Texas, 30; Calderon, Chicago, 29.

PITCHING (19 decisions): B. Jones, Chicago, 11-1, .917, 2.19; Welch, Oakland, 22-5, .815, 3.16; Bolton, Boston, 8-2, .800, 2.82; Clemens, Boston, 20-5, .800, 1.95; Williamson, Baltimore, 8-2, .800, 2.21.

STRIKEOUTS: Clemens, Boston, 198; B. Witt, Texas, 181; Ryan, Texas, 181; Hanson, Seattle, 168; Langston, California, 164; R. Johnson, Seattle, 164.

SAVES: Thigpen, Chicago, 46; Eckersley, Oakland, 41; D. Jones, Cleveland, 34; Schooler, Seattle, 30; Olson, Baltimore, 29; Righetti, New York, 29.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

BATTING (352 at bats): Dykstra, Philadelphia, .341; McGee, St. Louis, .335; Magadan, New York, .330; Duncan, Cincinnati, .314; Murray, Los Angeles, .313.

RUNS: Bonilla, Pittsburgh, 100; Sandberg, Chicago, 95; Dykstra, Philadelphia, 91; Bonds, Pittsburgh, 89; Gant, Atlanta, 86; Sabo, Cincinnati, 86.

RBI: Ma. Williams, San Francisco, 100; J. Carter, San Diego, 99; Bonds, Pittsburgh, 97; Bonilla, Pittsburgh, 93; Strawberry, New York, 89.

HITS: McGee, St. Louis, 168; Dykstra, Philadelphia, 167; T. Gwynn, San Diego, 164; Larkin, Cincinnati, 156; Sandberg, Chicago, 156; Wallach, Montreal, 156.

DOUBLES: Jefferies, New York, 37; Dykstra, Philadelphia, 35; H. Johnson, New York, 33; Wallach, Montreal, 33; McGee, St. Louis, 32.

TRIPLES: Duncan, Cincinnati, 10; Coleman, St. Louis, 9; La. Smith, Atlanta, 8; Dunston, Chicago, 7; M. Thompson, St. Louis, 7; T. Gwynn, San Diego, 7.

HOME RUNS: Mitchell, San Francisco, 31; Sandberg, Chicago, 31; Bonilla, Pittsburgh, 30; Strawberry, New York, 30; Ma. Williams, San Francisco, 27.

STOLEN BASES: Coleman, St. Louis, 77; Yelding, Houston, 51; Bonds, Pittsburgh, 43; Nixon, Montreal, 41; Raines, Montreal, 40.

PITCHING (19 decisions): Darwin, Houston, 10-2, .833, 2.14; Drabek, Pittsburgh, 17-5, .773, 2.77; Tudor, St. Louis, 11-4, .733, 2.54; Cook, Philadelphia, 8-3, .727, 3.51; R. Martinez, Los Angeles, 16-6, .727, 3.02.

STRIKEOUTS: R. Martinez, Los Angeles, 190; Cone, New York, 181; Gooden, New York, 174; DeLeon, St. Louis, 148; Smoltz, Atlanta, 147.

SAVES: Franco, New York, 31; Myers, Cincinnati, 27; La. Smith, St. Louis, 22; Lefferts, San Diego, 22; Da. Smith, Houston, 20.

Japanese Leagues

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	74	36	0	.673	—
Hiroshima	55	51	1	.519	17
Taiyo	52	54	2	.491	20
Chunichi	54	59	1	.478	21½
Yakult	50	58	0	.463	23
Hanshin	43	70	0	.381	32½

Pacific League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	70	31	4	.686	—
Nippon Ham	55	49	1	.529	16½
Orix	55	49	3	.528	16½
Kintetsu	54	53	1	.505	19
Lotte	41	57	2	.420	27½
Daiei	34	70	3	.332	37½

Tuesday's Results
Yomiuri 5, Chunichi 3
Yakult 5, Hiroshima 4
Hanshin 2, Taiyo 1, 12 innings
Seibu 8, Daiei 1
Lotte 3, Kintetsu 2
Nippon Ham 5, Orix 1

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
National League

HOUSTON—Recalled Andujar Cedeno, shortstop, and Luis Gonzalez, infielder, from Columbus, Southern League.

NEW YORK—Called up Julio Machado and Kevin Brown, pitchers, from Tidewater, International League.

PHILADELPHIA—Bought contract of Louie Meadows, outfielder, from Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, International League. Recalled Ricky Jordan, first baseman, and Chuck McElroy and Chuck Malone, pitchers, from Scranton-Wilkes-Barre.

ST. LOUIS—Activated Pedro Guerrero, first baseman, from 15-day disabled list. Recalled Geronimo Pena, infielder; Ray Stephens, catcher; Bernard Gilkey, outfielder; Rod Brewer, first baseman; and Mike Perez, pitcher, from Louisville, American Association. Bought contract of Stan Clarke, pitcher, from Louisville.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

ATLANTA—Traded Shawn Lee, nose tackle, to Miami for undisclosed 1991 draft pick. Signed Guy Bingham, center, and received two-week roster exemption for him. Waived Stacey Bailey, wide receiver; Rickey Royal, cornerback; Ben Thomas, defensive end; Donnie Salum, linebacker; Tony Bewick, nose tackle; Ben Utt and Stan Clayton, offensive guards; Gilbert Renfroe, quarterback; Elbert Shelley, safety; and Troy Sadowski, tight end.

CHICAGO—Waived John Mangum, cornerback; Brent White, defensive end; Dick Chapura, defensive tackle; Pat Chaffey and Scott Williams, fullbacks; Glenell Sanders and Troy Johnson, linebackers; Chris Dyko, offensive tackle; and Quintin Smith and Tom Waddle, wide receivers. Put Tony Moss, wide receiver, on waived-injured list. Received two-week roster exemption for Steve McMichael, defensive tackle.

CINCINNATI—Waived David Browndyke, placekicker; Dave Wellsandt, tight end; Tyrone Harris, Chris Barber and Don Odegard, cornerbacks; Eric Crigler, offensive tackle; and Mike Barber, Kendal Smith and John Garrett, wide receivers. Put Ickey Woods, running back, on physically-unable-to-perform list. Put Eric Thomas, cornerback, on reserve-non-football injury list. Received two-week roster exemption for Reggie Rembert, wide receiver.

CLEVELAND—Put Matt Bahr, placekicker, on waived-injured list. Waived Dave Smith and George Hawthorne, offensive linemen; Eugene Rowell, wide receiver; Darryl Clack and Nua Faaola, running backs; Darryl Sims, defensive lineman; Clifford Charlton, Lawrence McGrew and Kerry Owens, linebackers; Falanda Newton, defensive back; and Pat Ryan, quarterback. Put Andrew Stewart, defensive lineman, on injured reserve. Received two-week roster exemptions for Paul Farren, offensive tackle, and Mike Johnson and Clay Matthews, linebackers.

DENVER—Waived Rick Dennison, Ty Allert and Anthony Thompson, linebackers; Jeff Alexander and Blake Ezor, running backs; Brad Leggett and Scott Beavers, offensive linemen; Jason Johnson and Vernon Turner, wide receivers; Paul Green, tight end, Pat Hegarty and Scott Erney, quarterbacks. Put Alphonso Carreker, defensive end, on injured reserve.

DETROIT—Waived Carl Painter, Greg Paterra and Eric Wilkerson, running backs; Mike Farr and Davis Smith, wide receivers; Wilson Hoyle, placekicker; Bruce McNorton, Herb Welch and John Miller, defensive backs; Keith Karpinski, linebacker; Pat Marlatt, defensive end; and Larry Jones and Eddie Grant, offensive linemen. Put Mark Nua, offensive lineman, on the waived-injured list.

GREEN BAY—Signed Herman Fontenot, running back, to a one-year contract.

INDIANAPOLIS—Waived Stan Eisenhooth, center; Harvey Wilson, defensive back; James Singletary, linebacker; Dean Brown and Tim Freeman, offensive tackles; Gene Benhart, quarterback; Joe Henderson and Marcus Wilson, running backs; Bill Ames and Pat Davis, tight ends; and Darvell Huffman and Tim Finkelston, wide receivers. Put Carnel Smith, defensive lineman, on injured reserve.

KANSAS CITY—Waived Willie Davis and J.J. Birden, wide receivers; Sherrod Rainge, defensive back; Gene Chilton, offensive guard; Michael Harris, offensive tackle; Peter Shorts, defensive tackle; and Walker Lee Ashley, linebacker. Received two-week roster exemptions for Kevin Ross, cornerback, and Louis Cooper, linebacker.

L.A. RAIDERS—Signed Steve Beuerlein, quarterback, and received two-week roster exemption for him. Waived Derrick Crudup and Elvis Patterson, defensive backs; Vince Evans and Jeff Francis, quarterbacks; Trey Junkin, tight end; Kerry Porter, fullback; Darin Jordan, Ricky Hunley and Ron Burton, linebackers; Bruce Davis, offensive tackle; and Stefon Adams, wide receiver. Put Anthony Smith, defensive end, on injured reserve.

L.A. RAMS—Agreed to terms with Doug Reed, defensive tackle, on one-year contract. Signed Michael Stewart, safety, to two-year contract. Waived Mark Herrmann, quarterback; Lupe Sanchez, defensive back; Paco Craig, Tim Stallworth and Monty Gilbreath, wide receivers; Elbert Crawford, center; Mel Owens and Stephen Bates, linebackers; General Brown and Jerry Leggett, defensive tackles; John Guerrero, offensive tackle; Mel Farr, fullback, and Fred Whittingham, running back.

MIAMI—Waived Greg Baty, tight end; African Grant, safety; Chris Haering and Stacy Harvey, linebackers; Jeff Faulkner, defensive end; Jeff Roth, nose tackle; Jim Zdelar, offensive tackle; Tony Brown, offensive guard; Garrett Limbrick, fullback; and Thomas Woods, wide receiver. Put Dennis Elder, cornerback, and Dave Popp, offensive tackle, on injured reserve. Put Jackie Cline, defensive lineman, and Stacey Searls, offensive lineman, on waived-injured list.

MINNESOTA—Signed Willie Fears, defensive tackle. Waived Leo Lewis, Andy Schillinger and Reggie Thornton, wide receivers; Jessie Clark and Wayne Williams, running backs; Donald Smith and Pat Eilers, defensive backs; Marion Hobby and Shawn Knight, defensive linemen; Ron Goetz, linebacker; Bucky Scribner, punter; Jim Gallery, placekicker; Robert Lyons, safety; and Darryl Ingram, tight end.

NEW ENGLAND—Waived Marvin Allen and Jamie Morris, running backs; Kitrick Taylor, wide receiver; Lin Dawson, tight end; Shawn Bouwens, David Douglas, Eric Still and Bob White, offensive linemen; Billy Keys, defensive lineman; Tim Jordan, Ed Williams and Ilia Jarostchuk, linebackers; and Brian Hutson, safety. Signed Chris Singleton, linebacker, to a four-year contract.

NEW ORLEANS—Waived Derrick Carr, defensive end; Buford Jordan, fullback; Lonnie Brockman, linebacker; Tony Woods, nose tackle; Scott Hough, offensive guard; Chris Port, offensive tackle; and Jason Garrett, quarterback. Put Todd Wheeler, center, on injured reserve and Calvin Nicholson, defensive back, and Tracy Simien and Alvin Toles, linebackers, on the waived-injured list. Acquired Robert Goff, defensive lineman, from Tampa Bay for 10th round pick in 1991 draft.

N.Y. GIANTS—Put Adrian White, safety, on injured reserve. Waived Joe Morris, running back; Sheldon White and Howard Feggins, cornerbacks; Craig Kupp, quarterback; Greg Mark and Tim Downing, defensive linemen; Roy Brown and Ed Cunningham, offensive linemen; Randy Thornton and Mark Dennis, linebackers; Thornton Chandler, tight end; and Troy Kyles, wide receiver.

N.Y. JETS—Traded Roger Vick, running back, to Philadelphia for undisclosed draft choices. Waived Curt Singer and Mike Withycombe, offensive linemen; Tony Savage, defensive tackle; Basil Proctor, linebacker; and Mike Martin, wide receiver.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Anthony Toney, running back, to three-year contract. Waived Cris Carter, Marvin Hargrove and Tyrone Watson, wide receivers; Matt Cavanaugh, quarterback; Carl Dawson and Horacio Moronta, defensive tackles; Ervin Farris, James Gray and Adam Walker, running backs; Owen Hooven, offensive tackle; Michael Husar, offensive guard; Maurice Johnson, tight end; and Gary Kinne, linebacker.

PHOENIX—Waived Gary Hogeboom, quarterback; John Jackson, Amod Field and Dempsey Norman, wide receivers; Travis Davis and Gary Hadd, defensive tackles; Chris Chenault and Vernon Maxwell, linebackers; Dennis Smith, tight end; Mickey Washington, cornerback; William Howard, running back; and Ralph Jarvis, defensive end.

PITTSBURGH—Waived Rodney Carter, Weegie Thompson, Mark Stock and Lorenzo Davis, wide receivers; Billy Griggs, tight end; Tim Tyrell and Kimble Anders, running backs; Darryl Holmes and Billy Owens, safeties; Richard Shelton, cornerback; Eddie Miles, linebacker; and John Buddenberg, offensive tackle.

SAN DIEGO—Waived Tim Spencer, Darrin Nelson and Thomas Sanders, running backs; Terence Cleveland, wide receiver; Andy Parker, tight end; Nate Hill, nose tackle; Gerald Robinson, defensive end; Dennis McKnight, Jeff Novak and Larry Williams, offensive guards; Joe Staysniak, offensive tackle; and Michael Brooks and Bruce Plummer, safeties.

SAN FRANCISCO—Waived LeRoy Etienne and Steve Hendrickson, linebackers; John Shannon, defensive lineman; Greg Cox, safety; Bruce Collie and Brett Wiese, guards; Rollin Putzier, nose tackle; Kevin Lewis and Anthony Shelton, cornerbacks, and Barry Helton, punter.

SEATTLE—Signed Cortez Kennedy, defensive tackle, to series of five one-year contracts.

TAMPA BAY—Waived Derrick Douglas and Lars Tate, running backs; Donald Igwebuike, placekicker; Terry Anthony and Chris Ford, wide receivers; Donnie Gardner and Willie Wyatt, defensive linemen; Maurice Oliver, linebacker; Sean Lucas, defensive back; and Chris Mohr, punter. Put Don Graham, center, on injured reserve.

TENNIS

U.S. Open

MONDAY'S RESULTS
Men's Singles, Fourth Round

Boris Becker (2), West Germany, def. Darren Cahill, Australia, 2-6, 6-2, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4; Andrei Cherkasov, Soviet Union, def. Christo van Rensburg, South Africa, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5; Andre Agassi (4), U.S., def. Jay Berger (13), U.S., 7-5, 6-0, 6-2; Aaron Krickstein (9), U.S., def. Amos Mansdorf, Israel, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Women's Singles, Fourth Round

Jana Novotna (12), Czechoslovakia, def. Katerina Maleeva (7), Bulgaria, 6-4, 6-2; Steffi Graf (1), West Germany, def. Jennifer Capriati (13), U.S., 6-1, 6-2; Zina Garrison (4), U.S., def. Nathalie Tauziat, France, 6-1, 7-5; Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario (6), Spain, def. Barbara Paulus (16), Austria, 6-4, 6-3.

Samaranch Sees Pretoria Back

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — South Africa probably will be readmitted to the Olympics in 1996, with a remote possibility of returning four years earlier, the president of the International Olympic Committed said Tuesday.

"I think 1992 is too early, but I'm pretty sure that South Africa will be present in 1996," Juan Antonio Samaranch said at a United Nations conference against apartheid in sport.

South Africa was expelled from the Olympic movement in 1970 because of its apartheid policies. Most other international sports organizations later followed suit.

Samaranch said a changing political climate in South Africa and progress toward forming racially integrated sports bodies there had made it remotely possible that South Africa could even participate in the 1992 Summer Games in Barcelona.

"*We are prepared to take swift action to allow South Africa back, even* if the problem is solved only a few months before the 1992 Games are to begin," he said.

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OBSERVER

A Debatable Proposal

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Saddam Hussein challenged President Bush and Prime Minister Thatcher to a television debate.

Bush said this would be ridiculous. Thatcher said it would be a warm January in London before she stooped to debating such creatures as Hussein.

She suggested that if Hussein wanted to entertain the TV audience he should visit England where she would be delighted to appear with him on the BBC and personally pluck out his mustache, one hair at a time, with tweezers.

Hussein, who had been perfecting his TV skills after disastrous early appearances in which he was seen scaring the daylights out of small children, said he wished Thatcher would drop the formalities and start calling him just plain "Saddam."

□

Hussein announced he was willing to let the League of Women Voters handle the debate arrangements and to choose the reporters who would ask the questions and otherwise contribute to the pointlessness of the debate while giving the debaters opportunity to project good images to the audience.

Thatcher said this proposal was despicable. She had never met a journalist capable of asking a question that rose above utter stupidity, she said. It was insulting of Hussein to suggest she submit to questioning by such creatures.

Hussein's reply was issued when cameras apparently surprised him petting a dozen little lambs while two charming toddlers looked on.

A television voice was heard saying, "Excuse me, Mr. Hussein —"

"Please," said the man some had likened to Hitler, "just call me Saddam. And ere we part, may I ask you to tell my friend Maggie Thatcher that if she doesn't like being questioned by you wonderful reporters, she can bring along her cabinet and let them ask the questions."

Thatcher replied that the stupidity of her cabinet was almost as profound as that of the press. Moreover, if Hussein persisted in the insolence of calling her "Maggie," she said, she would parachute into Baghdad and give him "the birching of his life."

Hussein announced that since both his opponents were apparently scared to debate him, he would debate without them.

Since hospitality was an essence of Islamic culture, however, he would have two chairs ready on the stage should Bush and Thatcher recover their courage at the last minute.

Each chair would have a large placard bearing the name of its absentee world leader, and the camera would focus on this empty furniture as questions were addressed to it by the world press, or by Thatcher's cabinet, or, if neither group chose to participate, by a number of small, charming toddlers who were already being tutored in the intricacies of diplomacy to ready them to ask intelligent questions.

Thus it was that Saddam Hussein scored impressively in the world's most bellicose regions when the first small, charming interrogator, having asked Thatcher's empty chair what she would do if her husband were raped and murdered, got no answer.

A similar question put to Bush's empty chair received the same silent reply. Hussein's unhesitatingly virile oath that the offending beast would be assaulted with all the poison gas at his command was clearly what the world yearned to hear.

When the applause died, however, Hussein projected an even more positive image by declaring that such terrible events could never occur since, thanks to his governance, it was now morning in Iraq.

Bush could only issue a press release saying it was still morning in America too.

□

Still, it was clear that something more dynamic would be needed to win the TV audience.

Flicking the TV dial for ideas, the president paused at a baseball game. He watched bemused as thousands cheered an enraged baseball player who was kicking dirt at an umpire's shoes.

Suppose the president drew a line in the sand. Suppose he challenged Hussein to step across it if he wanted his shoeshine ruined.

Historians might credit him with inventing the television equivalent of war. It was better than the real thing.

New York Times Service

For Clarity's Sake, Depth in 'Flatland'

By D. J. R. Bruckner
New York Times Service

THE presentation of information often obscures its meaning. To Edward R. Tufte, the correction of this scandal lies in design. He has made it his mission to turn statistical tables, scientific observations, schedules, maps, timetables and much more into "bright and splendid visions" reflecting the "crystalline qualities of information display." If he has his way, a piece of paper, which he calls "flatland," will reveal depths, contours and subtleties of reality we have never seen before.

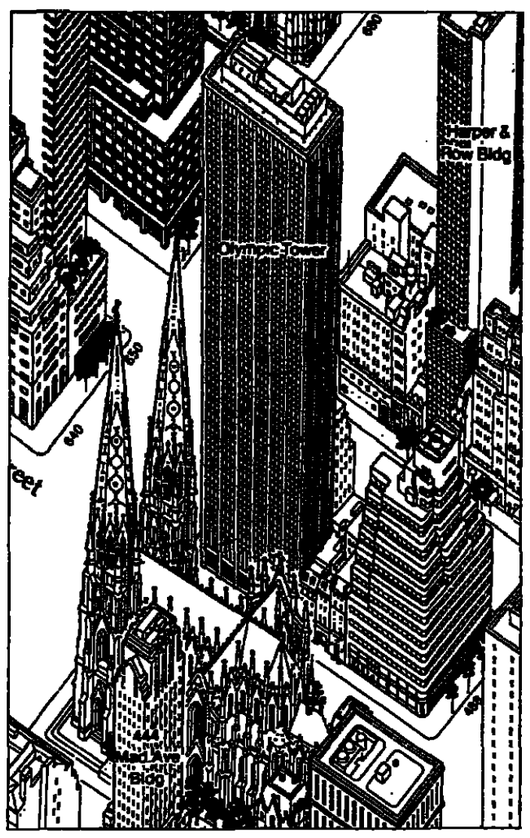
Tufte does work in graphic design and teaches design, among other subjects, at Yale, but the main weapons in his war against confusion are books written to inspire other designers. His first book on graphic display, "The Visual Display of Quantitative Information," has been selling steadily since it first appeared in 1983. His second, "Envisioning Information," was published in June.

He is a bit puritanical. "To envision information . . . is to work at the intersection of image, word, number, art," he has written. The implication is that the graphic designer who strays from that intersection adds to the mess. Understanding is the whole point: Information should be presented to promote reasoning about it.

"I want information design to be based on ideas, on reasoning, and to give it the power of ideas," he says, "and to develop the aesthetics of information design. I don't just want to put on a scientific performance, but to produce something beautiful. There has been too much clichéd thinking and not enough rigor in the field of design."

Tufte, 46, teaches statistics, graphic design and political economy at Yale University. He earned his bachelor's and master's degrees at Stanford University before going on to Yale for a doctorate in political science.

After a 10-year stint teaching at Princeton he returned to Yale in 1977 as a faculty member. When he began teaching he also took up art; his prints hang on the walls of his home in Cheshire, Connecticut, and his sculptures rear up in the gardens, appropriately in abstract geometrical forms.



St. Patrick's Cathedral in Manhattan, part of Constantine Anderson's isometric map with every window, tree and statue.

Tufte has been a consultant on statistics and information design to several corporations, the federal government, transit systems and news media.

Through most of this century, he wrote in "Visual Display," data graphics were considered "mainly devices for showing the obvious to the ignorant.

"It is hard to imagine any doctrine more likely to stifle intellectual progress."

But in the late 1960s the celebrated statistician and data analyst of Bell Laboratories and Princeton, John W. Tukey, "made statistical graphics respectable," Tufte said, by "using them effectively to explore complex data." In 1974, Tufte and Tukey taught a seminar together on statistical graphics at Princeton. That experience led to "The Visual Display of Quantitative Information."

Tufte talks about bad design as a kind of moral affront. "The world comes to us in three or four dimensions," he says. "And we don't do very well when we reduce it to flatland. We take in enormous information — word, number, image — through the eye. I believe in the wide-eyed, fresh-eyed view."

Computers will not alter the task of presenting multidimensional information on flatland, he says. Their capacity to affect the design of information is limited by their own design: "The screen is flatland and merely an exterior manifestation. The computer was designed from the inside out in that sense; fundamentally it was made to do something else. To really change our capacities in design, one would have to be designed from the outside in. So paper will remain the place of the art."

Surprisingly, publishers missed the appeal of that argument. Tufte took the manuscript of "Visual Display" to several, who proposed many changes, a small press run and a high price for the book. So he mortgaged his house, took out bank loans at 18 percent interest, set up his own publishing house, Graphics Press, and published "Visual Display" at $36 a copy.

He sold it by direct mail, 96,000 copies in 10 printings, bringing in just under $3.5 million, and he became something of a mythical figure in publishing as well as in design. The book presents a comprehensive theory of data graphics in a spare text threaded through a series of eye-opening illustrations. And Tufte's many suggestions for improving data graphics taken from scores of publications — most often by simplifying them, getting rid of what he calls "chartjunk" — have become a source of instruction, and amusement, throughout the design world. Ideally, he says, the work of a designer disappears altogether: "If a design is good the reader should never notice it; it will have made the information totally engrossing."

In 1985, two years after the first book was published, he began work on "Envisioning Information," which Graphics Press published in June at $48 a copy.

It is an extraordinary piece of typography and printing, a book with a singular and powerful personality. Of course, this author has an indulgent publisher whose success with his previous book allowed him to spend $700,000 on the production of this one. His use of color is lavish and subtle. He has some points to make about how much better complex information is conveyed in subdued colors than in bright ones, and he makes his argument through the printing process — "the book *is* the message."

Tufte shares his techniques with the reader, at one point reproducing exactly a marvelous system for learning geometry without words — by studying and combining shapes in different colors — that was first published in London in 1847, and then redrawing part of it to let the reader see how it can be done better. When he reproduces a pasted-in foldout triangle from among 20 geometric devices of that kind included in a book printed in London 420 years ago, he includes the slight discoloration the triangle made on the aging paper of the original.

His examples of good information design include pages from 17th-century books by Galileo, modern epidemiological maps, charts of sunspot observations for a century, a stunning Czechoslovak airline map and schedule from the 1930s, a Japanese spy's copy of a wonderfully complex and clear railroad timetable for the island of Java in 1937, Constantine Anderson's famous isometric map of midtown Manhattan — the range is enormous.

He is already working on another book — to be published, like the others, five years after it is begun. Why five years? "Well, I figure I am not going to do a lot of these books, so I had better get each one exactly right."

And what is to result from all this zeal? Magic. Tufte is bent on introducing action in time, a fourth dimension, into flatland. He says his first book was about numbers, the second about nouns and the new one will be "about verbs — how you animate things." Research for the new volume began with the purchase of the library of a man who spent his life collecting books, catalogues and pamphlets on magic.

Now in Tufte's house easels, light tables and drawing boards display old pictures illustrating disappearing acts, men in top hats waving their arms over empty receptacles while legends printed on curved lines indicating the sweep of the arms read "gone" or "empty." He smiles the smile of those who achieve "innocent seeing," and says: "There is a beginning. There is movement in flatland."

PEOPLE

British Union Protests Choice of U.S. Actor

The British actors' union Equity has asked the producers of "The Children of Eden," a musical based on Old Testament stories, to prove they tried to find a black British actor to play God before approving the American actor Ken Page. "They say they can't find a black actor in this country good enough to play God, but we find that hard to believe," a spokeswoman said. She said the union was trying to protect British acting jobs. "This has got nothing to do with 'Miss Saigon,'" she said. British Equity was highly critical when the American Equity barred a Briton, Jonathan Pryce, from re-creating his London role of a Eurasian pimp in "Miss Saigon" on Broadway. The American union later reversed its decision.

□

Jerry Lewis's 25th Labor Day telethon for muscular dystrophy raised a record $44,172,186 in pledges. The telethon was dedicated to Sammy Davis Jr., who appeared on the telethon for 13 years, including last year, when he was suffering from the cancer that killed him. "There is only one reason why he isn't here with us this year, and that is the only thing that could have kept him away," Lewis said.

□

The American novelist William Styron received the literary prize of the Festival of American Cinema in Deauville, France, on Tuesday. Styron, the author of "Sophie's Choice" and "The Confessions of Nat Turner," was given the prize for the body of his work, which the judges said had served the causes of both literature and cinema.

□

Stephen Hawke, the son of Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia, has won Australia's most prestigious nonfiction literary award for a book about an aboriginal community's vain fight to prevent mining on their ancestral land. Stephen Hawke, 31, and Michael Gallagher, who took the photographs for "Noonkanbah — Whose Land, Whose Law," received the 10,000 Australian dollar ($8,000) Banjo Award.

□

Claudio Abbado signed a seven-year contract Tuesday with the Berlin Philharmonic. Abbado was chosen conductor in October to replace Herbert von Karajan, who died in July 1989.

TODAY'S

BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

Appears on page 17

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